

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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# The Whiting Nursery Company

**Fruit and  
Ornamental  
Trees and  
Small Fruit  
Plants**

Garden Roots and  
Plants,  
Evergreens,  
Ornamental Shrubs,  
Climbing Vines,  
Bulbs and  
Roses in great variety

The largest and best stock  
in the Dakotas, all adapted to  
Northwestern conditions,  
backed up by thirty years of  
experience in Dakota Terri-  
tory and in South Dakota.

Our stock and grades are  
strictly first class and prices  
low.

**Field,  
Garden and  
Tree Seeds**

Christmas Trees and  
Fresh Fruits  
in season

**Yankton,  
South  
Dakota**

**Spring of 1910**



**DUCHESS OF OL-  
DENBURG.** Large,  
rich, sub-acid; best  
quality for cooking  
August-September.

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Russian; very early; decidedly  
good; free growing; waxen yellow. July-August

**WEALTHY.** Healthy, hardy; very productive, juicy;  
extra good. October to January



## Evergreens Burlapped in Dirt



The accompanying cut from photo shows a load of our evergreens with roots burlapped in earth. This is merely to show our method of handling evergreens so that they are practically sure to grow. The ball of earth is cut out as nearly round as possible and the burlap is stitched tightly around it in such a way that every slack place is drawn perfectly tight, so that the dirt is held in exactly the same position that it was before the tree was taken up. In this way trees can be safely handled and shipped almost any distance and planted without scarcely checking the growth at all. We have tried all of the different methods and find that there is no other way that will compare with this one. It is impossible to take trees up with ball of earth and place in boxes or baskets (without the cloth) and hold the earth intact. In the first place, it is next to impossible to cut out the ball of the exact size of the box or basket that is to receive it, and if you do, it will get broken up and loosened while in transit.

## Entomologist's Certificate

### STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

No. 3

Brookings, S. Dak., July 15, 1909.

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that in accordance with an Act of the Legislature approved March 8, 1909, the nursery of **The Whiting Nursery Company**, Yankton, South Dakota, was inspected on July 8, 1909, and the stock grown in said nursery found apparently free from San Jose Scale and all other dangerous insects or plant diseases.

This certificate is to cover only stock grown in the above named nursery, and becomes invalid twelve months after date of inspection.

ROBERT MATHESON, State Entomologist.

## Sending Orders

Please use order sheet which you find in back part of this book, carefully filling out all blank spaces which you find at the top, giving shipping directions and write your name **very plainly**. Care in this way saves lots of trouble and annoyance both to yourself and us. We book orders at any time if one-fourth cash accompanies same, balance can be sent before shipment.

**FREE.** We make no charge for boxing, packing or drayage on retail orders.

**PACKING.** Our facilities for packing are unsurpassed; we lay great stress on thorough packing, believing it to be the all-important step. Trees poorly packed are often worse than valueless when they reach the planter. Our stock is all packed under cover. Our packing sheds are reached from the storage cellars without going outside.

**NO SUBSTITUTING.** We send you the variety of tree or plant you order or return your money unless you advise otherwise. Please state if we will be allowed to put in other similar varieties in case we are out of the ones you order.

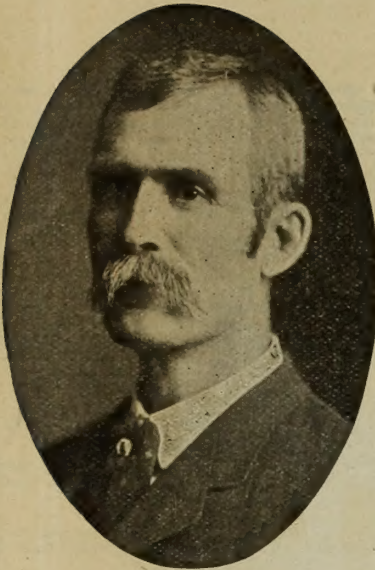
**SHIPPING LOCATION.** Our shipping facilities are good, being located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Great Northern railways, and we have the American, the Wells-Fargo and the Great Northern Express Companies at this point.

**IMPORTANT.** Address all letters to the Whiting Nursery Company, also make all drafts and money orders payable to The Whiting Nursery Company. Remember, we cannot accept private checks unless allowance is made for cost of exchange.

**REMEMBER** that prices listed herein are for the quantities specified. A less number than the amount quoted will be charged at the next higher rate. For example, 49 trees will be charged at the 10 rate, and 99 trees at the 50 rate, etc. **Please send orders early.**



# Introductory



GEO. H. WHITING  
President Whiting Nursery Co.

**F**OR the twenty-sixth time in my career as nurseryman and fruit grower it affords me great pleasure to extend my annual greetings and thanks to the many friends and patrons who have by their patronage and kind words helped to place our business on the profitable and pleasant basis that it now enjoys. A leader in its class. To the writer this is indeed very gratifying, and it also affords me much pleasure to announce that we have decided to add a seed department to our nursery business on account of the urgent calls we have had for good, reliable seeds. While we will not carry a complete stock in all lines the coming season, we have some very choice varieties of corn, potatoes, garden seeds, etc., of our own growing, and will add a complete list as rapidly as possible by offering only those sorts which we believe to be of real value to our patrons, leaving the new and untried novelties to be handled by those who have no other means of interesting the public. We have enlisted the services and co-operation of Mr. F. X. Wallner, recently of Sioux City, Iowa, to take charge of the Seed Department. Mr. Wallner has turned in his stock of high bred pedigreed seeds on which he had spent years of time and labor in bringing up to a high degree of perfection; as shown by the numerous premiums they have earned at the Sioux City Interstate and the South Dakota State Fairs. Mr. Wallner is in the prime of life, strong, vigorous, progressive, honest and capable. He has been actually engaged in gardening and seed growing all of his life, ever since he was ten years old, and he is in a position to know the actual needs of the planter.

Now, in conclusion, I wish to say that we hope to be able to give you the same efficient, careful and honest service in the seed business as we have done in the past in nursery lines, and so maintain the same high reputation we have so long enjoyed.

Again thanking you one and all, I am

Faithfully yours,

GEO. H. WHITING, Pres.

## General Remarks



OUR shipping season for nursery stock usually begins about March 15th, or as soon as the weather is warm enough so that there will be no danger of freezing in transit. We have stock enough in our storage cellars so that we can fill most orders at any time that the weather will permit of safe shipment, except such stock as evergreens, strawberry plants, some of the bulbs, and the very large sized shade trees that cannot easily be stored. Seeds may be sent at any time after January 1st.

It is desired that you read this catalog over carefully and get what information you can, but if there is anything else you wish to know in our line, write us, and we will try to inform you, and will take pleasure in doing you all the good we can.

## Our Supply

If you want anything in our line that you do not find listed herein, ask us about it. We have many things that we do not have in sufficient quantities to pay for listing; in short, we can supply trees from the smallest, tiniest seedling to almost the size of a saw-log, and will be pleased to figure with you on your needs, large or small. Will give the same careful attention to small orders that we do to carload lots.

## Selection

In sending orders for stock, buyers are responsible for their own selections as to hardiness and adaptability of stock for their locality, as we do not recommend all varieties that we have listed to be adapted to ALL parts of the country. We will not be responsible, except in such cases as we especially recommend certain varieties over our signature. It is mutually agreed that our goods are sold only under these conditions.

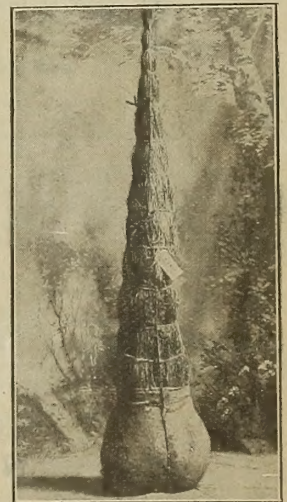
## Varieties

Our list of varieties we believe to be wholly comprised of valuable sorts for the Northwest. If you are in doubt as to the adaptability of a variety for your section, write us. With our experience of thirty years in the Dakotas, we can surely assist you in making up your list of varieties.

## Our Guarantee

We guarantee our stock to be fully up to grade and quality specified, and equal to that sent out by any nursery in the United States, even though they charge you two or three times the price we ask, and no traveling tree agent can afford to sell at our prices; it costs us but 6 cents for our catalog to visit you, while it costs him many dollars, and then, too, he is often transient and unreliable. Better deal with an established reliable firm that is always ready to correct just claims.

For all stock sent out that proves to be untrue to name, we will refund price paid for it, or replace same with good and true stock. But it is mutually agreed that we will not be held responsible for damage further than price so paid; we sell stock only on these terms.



Baled, Ready For Shipment.

The above cut shows our method of packing bales; roots are packed in wet straw and moss encased in burlap and airtight paper so that they cannot dry out; tops are protected with coarse marsh hay.



## Shipping Instructions

When packages weigh not more than 50 lbs. it is usually best to ship by express. On large packages it is much cheaper to send by freight and we always pack so that goods will go through in good shape unless there are unreasonable delays en route. If goods reach you in a bad condition, let us know immediately, and if the fault is ours we will correct it at once. If it is the fault of the carriers, we will take the matter up for you and try to get a fair adjustment of your claim. We are, in fact, always glad to hear from our customers in regard to condition of stock when received, whether it is satisfactory or not. Of course, it is always pleasing to us to get favorable reports, but write us anyway, as it gives us a chance to size up the situation so that we can give the best of service in the future.

**No Credit** Our business is strictly cash to all; no mail order business can be done in any other way. No matter what your standing may be, we cannot discriminate without being constantly in trouble. We must use everyone alike.

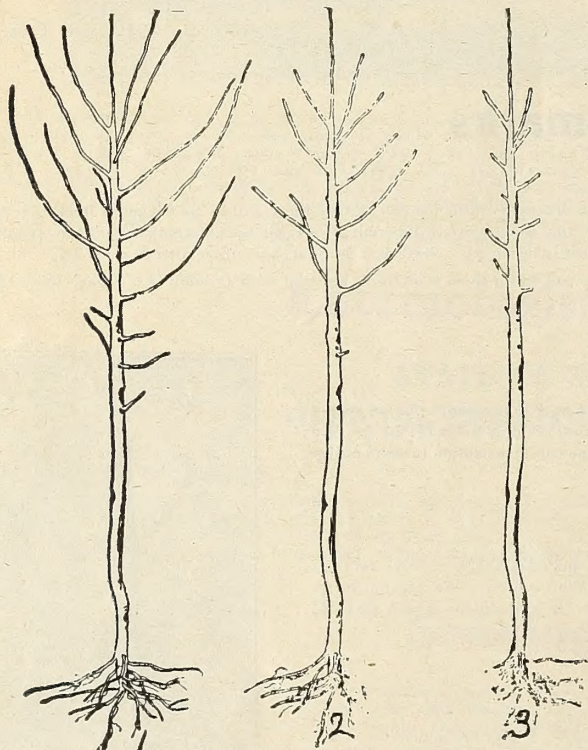
As to our responsibility will say, we cannot afford to do other than a straight business, we could not succeed if we did. We are pleased to refer you to any bank or business house in Yankton, to the Mercantile Agencies, or to any of our customers.

**Replacing Stock** In regard to replacing stock that fails to grow will say, that we do not do it unless it is shown that we are at fault. No sane or fair-minded person expects every tree or plant to grow under all conditions; and at the low prices at which we sell we cannot make good all losses, but are willing and anxious to right our faults—but you must let us know within ten days after receipt of goods. We cannot stand good for losses caused by improper planting or care, live stock, weather conditions, or other things that are beyond our control. If our instructions are followed, losses will usually be very light.

## Hints on Handling, Planting and Care

**Care When Received** When trees or plants are received from the nursery, give them your attention at once. Do not let them lie around and dry out, but plant at once or bury the roots in cool, moist earth in a shady place until ready to plant. By taking a few precautions at this time, you can make a success instead of a failure.

First see that the ground is thoroughly and deeply plowed and finely pulverized; then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them, work the mellow earth well around and between the roots and firm it well—this is important. Unless the soil is well packed, your losses will be heavy.



### Pruning

Before setting, remove broken roots and cut back all others to sound, live wood. About one-half of the previous season's growth, on all branches except the leader, should be cut back some. (See Fig. 2 of cut). This gives a well-balanced tree in top and roots. Should the season be very dry, better results will be obtained if they are pruned closer, as in Fig. 3 of cut. Large street trees do best when trimmed to a pole or only short spurs left at the top. After-pruning should consist in pinching back or cutting out interfering or damaged limbs, aiming to form a symmetrical tree. When large limbs must be removed, wax over the wound. June is a good time to prune as wounds then heal over very soon. In this section all fruit trees should be branched low and pruned very little.

### After Care

After the planting is done, see that the surface soil is kept well pulverized; the crust should be broken after every rain or watering as soon as the water soaks away and the ground is in a good workable condition. If cultivation cannot be given, mulch thoroughly for a good distance from the tree.

You must take care of your trees after planting, especially the first year. If you do not, you cannot expect to succeed. How much corn would you expect to raise if you did not cultivate any from planting time till fall? Still, this is what some expect of trees. If you do not intend to take care of your trees, better not plant any.

## Distances Apart to Plant

The distances recommended here are for this section only. In other localities it may be advisable to change them.

		No. required per acre.
Apples and Grabs	16x24 ft. apart.	114
Cherry and Plum	12x20 ft. apart.	182
Currants	4x8 ft. apart.	1,360
Gooseberries	4x8 ft. apart.	1,360
Raspberries, about	3x8 ft. apart.	1,810
Blackberries	3x8 ft. apart.	1,810
Dewberries	3x8 ft. apart.	1,810
Strawberries	1x4 ft. apart.	10,888
Asparagus	2x4 ft. apart.	5,444
Pie Plant	4x8 ft. apart.	1,360
Deciduous trees or Evergreens for shelter belt.	4x12 ft.	940

## Number of Trees to the Acre at Various Distances

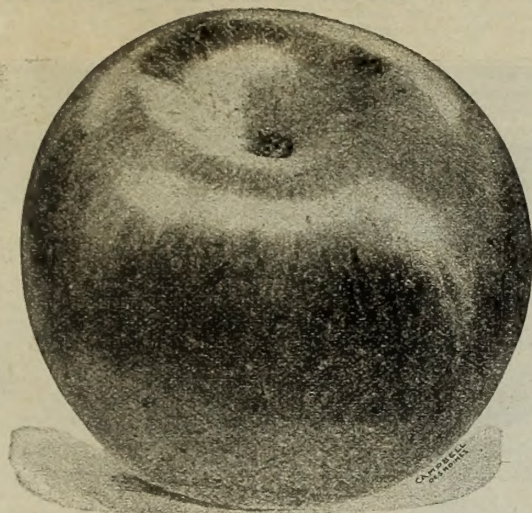
Feet apart.	No. trees.	Feet apart.	No. trees.	Feet apart.	No. trees.	Feet apart.	No. trees.
1½x3.	9,680	4x5	2,160	10x12.	363	15x20.	145
2½x4.	7,260	4x6	1,815	11x11.	302	16x20.	126
3x3.	4,840	5x5	1,742	15x15.	193	20x20.	108
3x4.	3,630	6x6	1,210	15x18.	161	20x25.	87
4x4.	2,722	6x8	905	16x16.	170	25x25.	69
3x5.	2,004	8x8	680	16x18.	151	25x30.	58
3x6.	2,420	10x10.	435	18x19.	127	30x30.	49

**RULE**—Multiply the distance between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in one acre (43,560), and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



# Fruit Department

## Apples

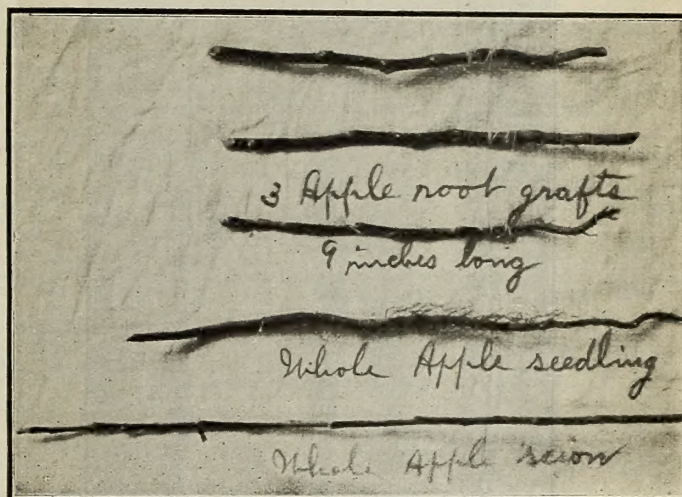


We have a stock of these trees, which are listed on a succeeding page.

### Apple-Root Graft

These should make a 75 per cent stand with proper care, but as a rule we think it is cheaper for the farmer to buy trees already grown. We can supply most of the hardy sorts. We put them up in bunches of 100 each. We cannot break bunches without additional charge.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
apple Grafts .....	\$1.50	\$6.50	\$12.00



### Location of Orchards

While higher elevations are considered best on account of early and late frosts, don't forget that in the Dakotas we must also guard against drouth. We must plant on land not too dry, with northerly slopes and south wind-breaks, if practicable; then we must arrange in some way to conserve and utilize what moisture we have so that we will keep our trees alive and thrifty. Give the trees the full supply of moisture by cultivation or mulch, or better still, by cultivating during the growing season sufficient to keep down all vegetation and keep the ground mellow, and then mulch lightly around the tree at the beginning of the winter, continuing again with the cultivation the following summer. Repeat this for three or four years, when cultivation should cease.

### Wind-Breaks

It is not best to have too dense a wind-break around the orchard, but give a little air drainage. It is most important to have the shelter on the south and west sides. Do not plant wind-break trees too near the orchard to sap and shade the ground.

### Form for Tree

There are advantages in both the low and the high-headed trees. The high-headed tree is easier to get around with a team without breaking or splitting the limbs. It is also more subject to being toppled over by the wind and to get sun-scalded than the low-headed tree. We are inclined to think that the low-headed tree is the better and longer lived, but would have the trunk or body high enough (about 2½ feet) to keep the limbs off the ground. Bear in mind that the trunk of a tree does not increase in length as it grows older, as some suppose. That is, a tree that has limbs two feet from the ground when planted, the same limbs will never be any higher.

Do not let the tree throw up water-sprouts continually from near the ground, thereby robbing the main tree. Avoid cutting large limbs as much as possible, but attend to shaping the tree while the limbs are small.

### Distances Apart

We would plant apple trees 15 to 16 feet apart in the row, with the rows 20 to 24 feet apart.

### How Our Apple Trees are Made

We make the piece-root graft (see cut), which is made with a 5 to 6-inch scion and a 2 to 3-inch root. We believe this to be the best tree that has yet been made and tested for the severe climate of the Northwest. By using a short root and a long scion in making the graft, and then planting them deep, we induce them to start roots from the scion, and thus usually after the second year the tree is practically on its own root, and if the scion is of a hardy variety, you have a hardy tree, which would not be the case if you had a tree that had been budded or grafted above ground on a tender seedling. Apple seedlings are always of doubtful hardiness, therefore a budded tree cannot be relied upon. It is being recommended by our government experiment stations that we bud upon "Pyrus Paccatta" or other hardy crab stocks. We have hopes that this is going to give us something of real value for the far North.

If desired sent by mail, add 25 cents per hundred to above prices. All orders for grafts should be received by March 25th, as we plant very early all grafts not sold.

### Summer Apples

**YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—Of Russian origin; tree a good grower and very hardy. A young and abundant bearer; fruit medium size, round and when fully ripe pale creamy yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, aromatic. Season, August 1st to 15th.

**DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG**—Large size, productive and very hardy; quite showy; very tart and a good cooker. Tree a very poor grower in the nursery. We have more small crooked trees of this variety than any other we propagate, but as it attains age it makes a fine, strong orchard tree. The fruit ripens middle of August and is very perishable; however, the fruit is good for cooking from the time it is half grown, which prolongs its season considerably.

**IOWA BEAUTY**—Originated by C. G. Patten. Fruit very similar to Duchess, except that it is a little later. Tree is a better grower in nursery than Duchess, and is very hardy.

**CHARLAMOFF** (Russian)—In color of fruit resembles the Oldenberg, but oblong in form, of good size and quality; season a little later than Oldenberg and the tree about as hardy.

### Fall Apples

**WEALTHY**—A seedling originated in Minnesota; very hardy; abundant and early bearer; fruit large, dark crimson; flesh crisp, sub-acid, white tinged with red; good quality. Tree a fine upright grower, both in the nursery and orchard. Season, October to December.

**HIBERNAL** (Russian)—Without doubt the hardiest of the well-tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably hardier than the Oldenberg. A rather early and regular bearer, and productive. It seldom blights severely. The fruit is large, and color much like the Oldenberg; excellent for cooking, and very good for table use when fully ripe. Season, October.

**IOWA BLUSH**—Medium in size; roundish, conical; whitish yellow with delicate pink cheek; quality fine, tart. Tree a strong grower and quite hardy. Season, November to January.



**ANISEM (Russian)**—Tree fully as hardy as Wealthy, and free from blight. A strong grower, but not very straight. A good bearer, of medium size, fine flavored, red and yellow fruit. Season, late fall or early winter.

**PATTEN'S GREENING**—Originated by C. G. Patten of Charles City, Iowa, from seed of the Duchess. Not quite so hardy as the Duchess with us; fruit about the same size and shape, but greenish in color. A fair eating and excellent cooking apple. Tree is rather crooked in nursery, but makes a fine spreading orchard tree. A strong grower. Season, October to December.

**WOLF RIVER**—Tree quite hardy, strong grower and a moderate bearer. Fruit greenish yellow, shaded with red, and very large; a great show apple; quality just medium. Season, early winter.



5 to 7 ft.

4 to 5 ft.  
APPLE TREES

3 to 4 ft.

### Winter Apples

**PEERLESS**—Tree a very fine, straight, upright grower. Originated from seed of Duchess, planted by J. G. Miller near Faribault, Minn. It is quite hardy and productive; fruit medium size, of a pleasant sub-acid flavor; color red on a yellowish-green ground; stem short and hangs on the tree well; perfectly hardy here.

**PEWAUKEE**—Seedling from the Duchess. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with bright red; flesh yellowish white, juicy, sub-acid with a rich, aromatic flavor. A strong grower; hardy. Season, December to March.

**SALOME**—Tree a medium and rather upright grower; quite hardy; fruit medium size, roundish, conical, pale yellow, splashed with red and sprinkled with white dots; flesh tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, first-class. Season, January to June.

**BEN DAVIS**—A tree highly esteemed in the West. Fruit conically shaped, striped and of fair quality, juicy, sub-acid; very productive; quite hardy here, but should not be planted much farther north. Season, December to February.

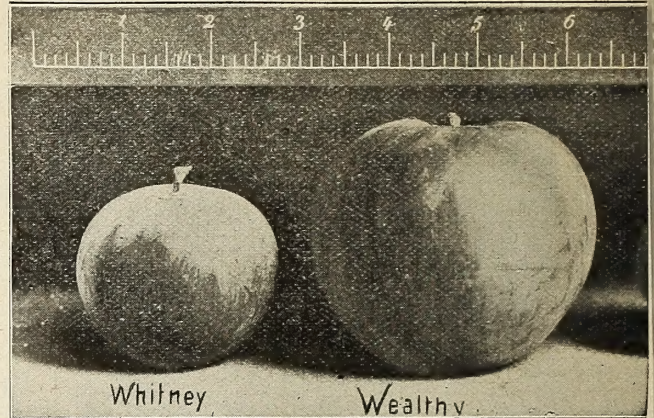
**NORTHWEST GREENING**—Tree of Wisconsin origin; an extremely fine shaped, good growing tree in the nursery and orchard. Fruit large and greenish-yellow; good quality. It is claimed to keep well until June. Tree is quite hardy, but will not succeed as far north as the Wealthy; very promising.

**WALBRIDGE**—A vigorous upright grower; not quite hardy here; fruit medium size, roundish, oblate; skin deep yellow with a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid, very good. Season, April to June.

**MALINDA**—Tree quite hardy here. A medium grower; fruit medium to large size; conically shaped; color greenish-yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red; quality first-class and an excellent keeper; highly recommended in Minnesota. A rather tardy but abundant bearer. Season, February to March.

### Hybrid or Crab Apples

**WHITNEY NO. 20**—A beautiful upright growing tree, and is very hardy. Fruit of good size, red and yellow striped, conical in shape.



very crisp, tender and juicy, slightly acid. A very delicious eating apple, and is one of the best for canning whole. Ripens late in August and is a poor keeper.

**HYSLOP**—An old and well-known crab; a good grower and very hardy; fruit large size; deep crimson in color; flesh white, tinged with red; abundant bearer; sometimes blights badly. Season, September to December.

**SOULARD**—Tree quite hardy and a good sturdy grower of the white crab type. Fruit yellowish-green, hardly as large as the Whitney, but flattened in shape and of a quince flavor; desirable to have a few for flavoring other varieties; very productive and will keep all winter.

**FLORENCE**—Large, handsome; crimson splashed with darker red; prolific, valuable.

**VIRGINIA**—Tree very hardy and free from blight; a strong grower; it will probably stand more adverse conditions than any other apple known. Fruit medium size and almost completely covered with red. Ripens in September and keeps for two months.

Prices Apple and Crab Trees—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$.85	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$11.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	8.50	16.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.40	1.50	2.75	10.50	20.00
1 to 1 1/4 in. caliper.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
We have a few Duchess, Wealthy and Hibernia budded on Pyramidal stock:					
5 to 7 feet.....	\$.60 each				
1 to 1 1/4 in. cal.....	\$.80 each				

Note—On fruit trees, with an order for five trees we will not supply more than two varieties; with an order for 10 trees not more than 4 varieties will be furnished; with an order for 100 trees more than 10 varieties will be supplied; if any more varieties are desired, purchaser must pay the next higher rate.

### Apricots

**ALEXANDER (Russian)**—An immense bearer. Fruit large, oblong, yellow flecked with red; sweet and delicious. Moderately hardy here. Apricots— 4 to 5 ft., each 40c; 5 to 7 feet, each 50c.

### Pears

**Kieffer**—Tree a vigorous grower; seldom blights. Fruit of large size, rich color and fine flavor. Season, October. Not hardy enough except in extreme south part of state in favorable localities.

**Flemish Beauty**—Large, juicy, rich. The hardiest variety in our list.

Pears—

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
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3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
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4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
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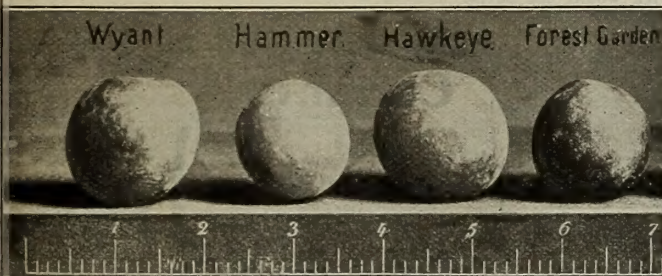
## Plums

In a general way we recommend the planting of plum trees on native stocks. Although these have a tendency to sprout from the joints they are safer in the North, and we will put them in for Northern planters unless otherwise directed. For localities South from here many prefer plum on Myrobalan or Peach roots, which are non-sprouters. Please advise what kind of roots you prefer, otherwise we will use our best judgment.

Plums do best on a rich, moist soil, and we would recommend clean culture. We list only the hardy native sorts. From here North it will not pay to plant the Japan and European varieties. We do not grow them, but can get them for our customers, if desired.

**Cheney**—Tree a strong and very upright grower; holds its load of fruit up well, but fruit drops early in season after ripening, and is very poor keeper, but is very large and showy; good to eat from and, but quality only moderate for cooking. Skin peels off readily, making it fine for dessert; good for home use and near market.

**De Soto**—Tree is extremely hardy, a moderate grower. In fact, does not make a very large tree, as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer, and unless fruit is thinned is liable to over-bear, making fruit small, fruit good size and quality. Color a rich golden yellow when it begins to ripen, gradually turning red at full maturity, making it a showy plum in all stages of ripening. Ripens in August.



**FOREST GARDEN**—A strong-growing tree, needs a little attention to keep tree in shape to avoid splitting and breaking of limbs. A pro-se bearer and perfectly hardy; fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, early round, mottled red and yellow; rich and sweet; a very popular and well-known variety. Ripens early in August.

**HAMMER**—A good grower and perfectly hardy. Fruit medium size and of excellent quality; color red and yellow, quite attractive; very prolific. Season late.

**NEW ULM**—A low-growing, spreading tree. Fruit large and of excellent quality for eating from hand; very sweet. Season, medium.

**ODEGAARD**—Tree a strong upright grower and hardy; fruit large, long, convex on one side, "half-moon" shaped. Quality only fair, and with us a poor keeper, and drops badly from tree. Not profitable here, but in some localities is very satisfactory.

**WOLF**—Tree is a very good grower, making a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about the size of the De Soto, sometimes 1½ inches or more in diameter; a perfect free-stone. The pit being small, clean and white and the flavor a sharp, sprightly, pleasant acid, making it very desirable for cooking in any form. A very profitable sort and extremely hardy. Ripens late in August.

**WYANT**—Tree is naturally a very low-growing, stocky, strong-limbed tree and stands up excellently under its load of fruit; a very heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large size and good quality, but somewhat irregular in shape and size; the color is dull red and yellow, so that it lacks in appearance to make it an attractive market variety. Season, about the same as Wolf.

**SURPRISE**—A strong-growing tree of the Miner family but much harder than Miner. Fruit large and red, excellent for dessert and market; flesh rich and sugary, a delicious flavor; very prolific and very promising for the Northwest.

**MINER**—Tree a strong, vigorous grower; fruit large, deep red and of good quality; a valuable variety to raise in the South part of the state, but it cannot be recommended for Northern sections for the reason that it is not hardy enough and fruit ripens late. It is a rather poor self-fertilizer and should be planted near some other variety to make it real productive. Ripens 1st to 15th of September, which makes it very desirable, for coming after other varieties are all out of the market it finds ready sale at a good price.

Plum Trees—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.85	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$12.00	\$22.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.25	13.50	26.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	30.00
to 1½ inch caliper.....	.65	2.75	5.00	20.00	38.00

We have only a limited number of 1 inch caliper size, but these prices are good until sold out.

## Native Plum Seedlings

We have a nice lot of seedlings grown from pits of the named varieties, which are liable to produce fruit of fair quality, but of course cannot be depended upon like the budded and grafted trees. These trees, however, will be desirable for hedges and low shelter belts.

Seedling Plums—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.25	8.00
5 to 7 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	.....	.....

## Cherries

Cherries are well adapted to the dry climate and well drained soils of the West and should be more generally planted; they are a profitable crop to grow, but they will not do well with their feet in the water. Plant in rows 20 feet apart, with trees 12 to 14 feet apart in the row.

**EARLY RICHMOND**—An early, red, acid Cherry, very valuable for cooking. Tree a free grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. It is the leading market variety for this section. Ripens in June.

**LARGE MONTMORENCY**—A large Cherry of good quality, and is becoming very popular in many sections, but has not been tested long here. We have many hopes for it, however.

**WRAGG**—This is a very good late variety. Fruit about the same size and quality as the Early Richmond. It is a very prolific bearer and very profitable.

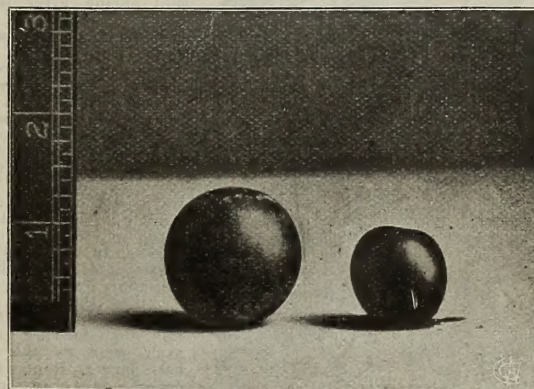
**ENGLISH MORELLO**—Tree moderate grower, hardy; an early and great bearer; the most valuable of the late varieties. Fruit large, round; skin dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant sub-acid flavor when fully ripe. Season July and August.

**OSTHEIM**—Tree medium size, with round, compact top like English Morello; bears early and abundantly. Fruit medium size; almost black when fully ripe; juicy, rich, almost sweet. For eating from the hand it is at the head of our list of hardy cherries. Season late.

Cherries—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$11.50	\$22.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	16.00	30.00
4½ to 6 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.50	20.00	38.00

We have a few Early Richmond 1 to 1½ inch caliper that we offer at \$1.00 each until sold.

**COMPASS**—This originated with H. Knudson, of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Its habits of growth are like the Miner, while the leaf, twig and bark very much resemble the Sand Cherry. It is a fine grower and makes a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter and is as much a plum as it is a cherry. The shape is



De Soto Compass  
Showing Comparative Size

oblong and slightly flattened. It has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer is well pollenized; should be planted near other plum trees. Tree perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba.

Compass—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$14.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	20.00	.....
5 to 7 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	25.00	.....



**SAND CHERRY** (*Prunus Pumilla*)—A native of dwarfish habits, perfectly hardy anywhere in the Northwest. Fruit about the size of Early Richmond; color dark brown to black; somewhat astringent to eat from the hand, but cooks well. Very early and abundant bearer; can be planted about as close as Currants. Very desirable in the Northwest where better cherries cannot be grown. Ripens in July and August after other Cherries are gone.

Sand Cherry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inch.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$3.50	....
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	....	....

**CHOKE CHERRY** (*Prunus Virginiana*)—A native that is extremely hardy and a prolific bearer. The fruit, although rather small and astringent, is valuable to grow where better varieties will not succeed.

Choke Cherry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$7.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	6.00	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	....	....

### Buffalo Berry

**BUFFALO BERRY** (*Shepherdia Argentea*)—A native shrub or tree, sometimes growing to a height of 15 feet or more; perfectly hardy anywhere in the northwest; bears abundantly if properly fertilized; should be planted in groups containing both pistillate and staminate; fruit about the size and color of Red Dutch Currant, quite tart and juicy, and makes a delicious jelly. A very ornamental shrub and is also quite useful for hedges.

We are now prepared to furnish them in either sex desired. The female only bears fruit; the male is of no account except as a pollinizer. Unless otherwise ordered, we put in about 3 female plants to each male plant.

Buffalo Berry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$4.00	\$7.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	5.00	9.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	....	....
4 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....

**DWARF JUNE BERRY** (*Suscutan* or *Sugar-berry*)—The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is a mild, rich, sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In habit it is similar to the Currant, the bushes grow more larger. The blossoms are quite large and composed of fine white petals. A fine ornamental plant.

Juneberry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	....	....

## Grapes



WORDEN (Black)

**CONCORD**—A vigorous, hardy vine; berries large and black; skin thin, flesh juicy and sweet; ripens early in September; the leading market variety.

**BETA**—This is supposed to be a cross between the Concord and the Minnesota wild grape. In size and flavor the fruit is about midway between these two varieties, while in hardiness it appears to be

Plant in rows 8 to 12 feet apart and 6 feet apart in row, on good, well-drained soil; cultivate clean, and the second spring after planting set posts 5 feet high and 20 feet apart along the rows. On these stretch 3 or 4 smooth fence wires 18 inches apart. Select two of the strongest canes, cut to a length of 4 feet (remove all other canes), and tie these two loosely, one each way on the lower wire, allowing the shoots to run up to the other wires. In the fall cut these laterals back to three or four buds, and continue this year after year, gradually increasing the bearing wood each year as the vine gets larger. Renew these canes once in every four years. Prune in fall and lay down and cover with coarse litter; keep suckers pinched off during the summer.

equal to the native wild variety, therefore making it very valuable for the far North where other varieties cannot be successfully grown.

**MOORE'S EARLY**—A large black grape of the Concord type, the entire crop ripening before the Concord; bunch medium; berries large with blue bloom; fresh pulpy, of medium quality; vine hardy, moderately productive, better as it attains age. It is planted extensively as a market variety.

**JANESVILLE**—A very hardy variety; it has borne right along with us without any winter protection. Bunch short, close and compact, berry medium size, black; quality fair when fully ripe; very productive.

**WORDEN**—Black. Very vigorous, hardy and productive; excellent quality; ripens ten days in advance of the Concord. All around it is a better variety.

Grapes—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Concord, 1 year.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.25	\$4.00
Concord, 2 years.....	.15	.60	1.00	3.50	6.00
Concord, 3 years.....	.25	1.00	....	....	....
Beta, 1 year.....	.30	1.25	2.25	....	....
Beta, 2 years.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....
Other varieties, 1 year.....	.15	.60	1.00	3.50	6.00
Other varieties, 2 years.....	.20	.80	1.50	4.50	8.00
Other varieties, 3 years.....	.30	1.25	2.00	....	....

Any variety, 1 year, by mail, postpaid, add 5 cents each or 3 cents each, in lots of five or more.

We would not advise mailing two-year-olds, as they are too bulky and heavy.

## Currants

Plow deep and have the soil well pulverized before planting. We plant rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows, giving good, clean culture, and manure well. Cut out old wood occasionally and keep the bush vigorous and healthy. The varieties listed here are all perfectly hardy, enduring well our coldest winters and driest summers.

The Currant is very easily grown and cared for. If the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore.

**RED DUTCH**—A hardy, well-known standard variety; early, a prolific bearer and does well anywhere. It is, perhaps, planted more extensively than any other variety.

**VICTORIA**—Large, red; late; seems very well adapted to South Dakota; has produced excellent crops with us annually. It is a strong, stocky grower; has heavy foliage which protects the fruit from the sun.

**NORTH STAR**—A very productive red variety. Bunches large; berries large, sweet and rich; a good market variety and excellent for jelly; a strong, vigorous grower.

**WHITE GRAPE**—So far has proven the best bearer we have fruited here, bearing a full crop annually of large bunches and large-sized fruit. Good grower.

**BLACK NAPLES**—A very rank, strong grower and very productive; fruit large, black and of a musky flavor; adheres well to the bush; excellent for cooking.

**CRANDALL**—A seedling of the Missouri River wild currant, which it resembles very much, but it is much larger and much more prolific than the common wild strain.

Currants—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
1 year, No. 1.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$2.25	\$4.00
2 years, No. 1.....	.20	.90	1.50	4.00	7.50

We have a few Red Dutch, Victoria and North Star, 3 years at 25 cents each, 5 for \$1.00.

Currants, 1 year, if by mail, postpaid, add 5 cents each or 3 cents each in lots of 5 or more.



VICTORIA



## Gooseberries

Give same treatment and care as previously instructed for Currants. Gooseberries are very easily grown and should be planted by every one.

**HOUGHTON**—A medium-sized American variety; bears abundant and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; hardy nearly everywhere.

**CARRIE**—Introduced by Wyman Elliott of Minneapolis, Minn. A strong vigorous grower and wonderfully prolific; perfectly healthy and free from mildew; very hardy, fruit good size and of excellent quality. It is indeed a very promising variety. Try it.

**CHAMPION**—A fine, vigorous grower; very productive and free from mildew; fruit larger than Houghton and of a greenish color; very promising.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Houghton—					
1 year, No. 1.....	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.75	\$5.00	\$9.00
2 years, No. 1.....	.30	1.25	2.25	6.50	12.00

Carrie—					
1 year, No. 1.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Champion—					
2 years, No. 1.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
1 year by mail, postpaid, 5 cents each extra.					

We would not advise mailing larger sizes as they would have to be cut too severely.

## Raspberries



Plant in rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in rows; give clean culture; keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover with earth in fall; although this cover may not always be necessary to prevent winter-killing, they will produce enough more fruit to pay abundantly for the extra labor performed. Raspberries do better here if shaded slightly. Raspberries should not be planted too deep; it must be remembered

that the new bud or shoot starts from the root and if planted more than three inches deep are liable not to get through the ground.

**TURNER**—Red; vigorous grower, early; fruit of excellent quality; a good bearer and very hardy, one of the best known varieties and correspondingly desirable; a reliable annual bearer, best home berry we have.

**KING**—Red; medium season, vigorous grower, fruit good quality; a good bearer for a long time, is becoming the leading market berry of Minnesota; firm and stands up well, especially fine flavored and very desirable both for home and market.

**OHIO**—Hardy and claimed to be the best producer among the blackcaps; medium size, fine flavor and a strong grower.

**GREGG**—The largest of the blackcaps; good quality, not quite so hardy as the others named; should have winter protection to make it profitable in this vicinity.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Raspberries .....	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$8.00	\$15.00
By mail postpaid.....	.60	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Blackberries

Blackberries are a little uncertain in this climate on account of winter-killing some seasons, but when the season is right we have fine crops of luscious fruit, and we are inclined to think that they are going to pay better in the future. They do better where they are sheltered by trees than they do on the open prairie. Give clean culture in summer and lay down and cover with earth in winter.

**STONE'S HARDY**—One of the lowest growing Blackberries; very hardy and productive.

**SNYDER**—Very hardy, productive and well known; a desirable variety for the Northwest.

	Per 10	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Blackberries .....	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$8.50	\$16.00
By mail, postpaid.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## Strawberries

Plant in rows 4 feet apart, with plants 1 foot apart in the row. In planting, great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground; but don't plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by the rain; if you do, they will rot and die. Mulch late in the fall with hay or corn stalks to avoid foul seeds which are so numerous in straw.



Staminate



Pistillate



Right Way to Plant



Wrong Way to Plant

Staminate varieties bear by themselves, but the pistillates require a staminate variety every third or fourth row to make them productive. Please bear this in mind when making selections. Plant one row of staminate to every two, or three, rows of pistillates, as they are more productive if properly fertilized. We have an extra fine stock of plants this season.

**CRESCENT (Pistillate)**—One of the most productive sorts; good quality and large; succeeds well almost anywhere if properly fertilized; berries somewhat irregular in form.



SENATOR DUNLAP





SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRIES

**WARFIELD NO. 2 (Pistillate)**—Plant a very vigorous grower, endures drouth well; blossoms and ripens with Crescent; it is very productive, good size and a good shipper; a deep showy red.

**BRANDYWINE (Staminate)**—Season, medium to late. It is one of the heaviest fruiters, a splendid shipper, and a "catcher" on the market. Berries are very large, deep red to center; stems short and stout, and holds its great load of berries well up from the ground. One of the strongest pollenizers for pistillates of its season.

**BEDERWOOD (Staminate)**—Very popular and one of the heaviest fruiters of the season; berries crimson, moderately firm, high quality; a splendid pollenizer; valuable for home use or near market.

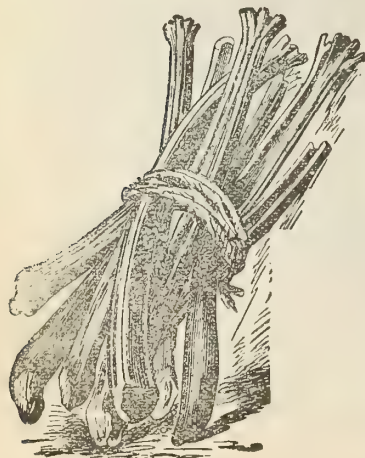
**S. DAK. No. 1 and S. DAK. No. 2 (Staminate)**—These seedlings were produced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of Brookings, S. Dak., and give promise of being valuable for the busy farmer in the extreme Northwest in trying localities. While the fruit is quite small, the quality is excellent, being similar to the native wild berry; they will stand severe winters without any covering.

**SENATOR DUNLAP (Staminate)**—It is equal to the Warfield in size and productiveness, and is sweeter and better. It resembles the Warfield in color and shape. It is good either for home or for market. The plant is very tough, hardy and an exceptionally strong grower; succeeds well in a very wide range of conditions; one of the most popular sorts today. Be sure to include this variety in your list; it will pay you. We sometimes think it would be well if the farmer had only this one sort.

**Note**—All strawberry plants will be trimmed of dead leaves, runners, etc., and neatly tied into bunches of 25 plants each. In ordering, please govern yourself accordingly, and order a full bunch of each kind, as we will charge a higher rate when we have to break bunches.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Strawberries .....	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$6.50
By mail, postpaid.....	.45	.75	1.25	....	....

## Rhubarb or Pie Plant



This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 4 feet apart in row, in rich, deeply-plowed land. If you use coarse litter for fertilizer, place it on top of the soil and not in contact with the roots. A heavy mulch is beneficial and saves cultivation. Fertilize well.

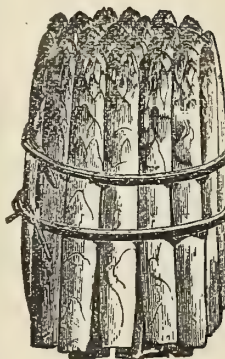
**MAMMOTH**—A very large, early, desirable sort; tender and fine flavored.

No. 1, 1-year roots—Each, 10c; per 5, 40c; per 10, 75c; per 50, \$2.00; per 100, \$3.50.

Large 2-year roots—Each, 15c; per 5, 60c; per 10, \$1.00; per 50, \$3.50; per 100, \$6.50.

By mail, postpaid, one year, 13 cents each; two years, 20 cents each.

## Asparagus



This is very easily raised and affords one of the earliest garden foods. Plant 2 by 4 feet apart in deep, rich soil, and give good, heavy mulch or thorough cultivation. Mature the ground heavily; give an occasional dressing with salt. Begin cutting for use as soon as the young shoots are large enough in the spring; continue the cutting every second or third day as long as the season lasts, then allow it to grow up unmolested for the balance of the summer and make a winter protection for the bed.

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL**—This is a well-known, valuable garden and market sort; a strong grower and very productive; the leading market sort.

**PALMETTO**—A newer variety; a strong, vigorous grower and of good quality. We have only the 1-year plants of the Palmetto.

	Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Plants, 1 year, strong.....	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.50	\$4.00
By mail, postpaid.....	.36	.60	1.08	....	....
Plants, 2 years, strong.....	.40	.75	1.25	3.50	6.00
By mail, postpaid.....	.52	.95	1.60	....	....

## Horse Radish Sets

	Each	Per 5	Per 10
Horse Radish Sets—	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75

## Sending Stock by Mail

We are better than ever prepared to send stock by mail, and in such a way that it will reach you in good condition, and in the case of small articles at much less cost and trouble to you than any other method of sending, especially to those enjoying the convenience of the Rural Free Delivery. We do not recommend the mailing of large trees, such as would necessarily need to be cut too severely, but there are many articles which handle all right.



# Forestry Department



18 to 24 in.      12 to 18 in.      6 to 12 in.  
AMERICAN WHITE ELM SEEDLINGS, 1 Year

A great many sell forest seedlings classing them as one year old or two years old, without stating the size. This is very indefinite and generally unsatisfactory to the purchaser, as a one-year-old seedling might be anywhere from one inch up to 24 inches high, and a two-year-old anywhere from 4 inches up to 6 feet or more in height. The accompanying cut of one-year-old Elm seedlings shows the three grades, 6 to 12 inches, 12 to 18 inches and 18 to 24 inches, such as we usually make, and these trees will run as near to the height specified as it is possible for skilled men to grade without actually measuring every tree.

The trees we list here are all nursery grown, with the exception of the Cottonwood and Willow, which are mostly river pulled. All seedlings will be carefully counted and tied up neat, straight and tight. All of the smaller sizes, under 2 to 3 feet, are put up in bunches of 100. Do not ask us to break bunches, as we cannot do it without making an additional charge above the hundred rate.

## Forest Seedlings

Forest Seedlings—	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Ash, Green, 6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.35	\$1.20	\$2.25
Ash, Green, 12 to 18 inches.....	.60	2.25	4.00
Ash, Green, 18 to 24 inches.....	.90	3.50	6.50
Ash, Green, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	5.50	10.00
Ash, Green, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.50	15.00	25.00
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 feet.....	2.00	.....	.....
Black Walnut, 2 to 3 feet.....	3.50	.....	.....
Box Elder, 6 to 12 inches.....	.40	1.50	2.75
Box Elder, 12 to 18 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.00
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Box Elder, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	6.00	10.00
Burr Oak, 12 to 18 inches.....	3.00	.....	.....
Burr Oak, 18 to 24 inches.....	4.50	.....	.....
Carolina Poplar, 1 to 2 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....
Carolina Poplar, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 12 inches.....	.50	1.60	8.00

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	.75	2.50	4.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	4.00	7.50
Catalpa Speciosa, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.40	6.00	.....
Cottonwood, 8 to 12 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 inches.....	.40	1.35	2.50
Cottonwood, 18 to 30 inches.....	.60	2.25	4.00
Cottonwood, 2 to 3 feet.....	.90	3.00	5.00
Cottonwood, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.75	6.00	10.00
Elm, White, 6 to 12 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.50
Elm, White, 12 to 18 inches.....	.60	2.50	4.50
Elm, White, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.10	5.00	8.00
Hackberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	2.50	.....	.....
Soft Maple, 6 to 12 inches.....	.35	1.25	2.25
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 inches.....	.55	2.25	4.00
Soft Maple, 18 to 24 inches.....	.90	3.75	7.00
Wild Black Cherry, 3 to 4 feet.....	4.00	.....	.....
Willow, Black, 12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.25
Willow, Black, 18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50
Willow, Diamond, 12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.50
Willow, Diamond, 18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.25	4.00
Willow, Diamond, 2 to 3 feet.....	.90	3.00	5.50
Willow, Diamond, 3 to 4 feet.....	1.50	6.00	10.00
Willow, Common Golden, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....
Willow, Russian Golden, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.00	.....	.....
Willow, Russian Golden, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	5.50	10.00
Willow, Russian Golden, 3 to 4 feet.....	3.00	12.50	.....
Willow, White, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....
Willow, Regal, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.25	.....	.....
Willow, Regal, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.75	.....	.....

## Seedlings Suitable for Hedges Etc.

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Barberry, Common, 8 to 12 inches.....	\$2.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Common, 12 to 18 inches.....	3.50	15.00	.....
Barberry, Common, 18 to 24 inches.....	6.00	25.00	.....
Barberry, Common, 2 to 3 feet.....	10.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Purple Leaf, 6 to 12 inches.....	9.00	.....	.....
Barberry, Thunbergii, 12 to 18 inches.....	12.00	.....	.....
English Buckthorn, 6 to 12 inches.....	3.00	.....	.....
English Buckthorn, 12 to 18 inches.....	6.00	.....	.....
English Buckthorn, 18 to 24 inches.....	10.00	.....	.....
English Buckthorn, 2 to 3 feet.....	12.50	.....	.....
Honey Locust, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.00	3.00	5.00
Honey Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.25	4.00	7.50
Honey Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	1.75	7.50	14.00
Honey Locust, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50	10.00	.....
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches.....	.50	2.25	4.00
Black Locust, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	3.00	5.00
Black Locust, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.00
Black Locust, 3 to 4 feet.....	2.50	10.00	.....
Rosa Rugosa, 12 to 18 inches.....	7.00	.....	.....
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	3.75	7.00
Russian Olive, 12 to 18 inches.....	2.00	8.00	.....
Russian Olive, 18 to 24 inches.....	3.50	15.00	.....
Russian Olive, 2 to 3 feet.....	5.00	.....	.....
Siberian Pea Tree, 6 to 12 inches.....	1.50	7.00	13.00
Siberian Pea Tree, 18 to 24 inches.....	3.50	15.00	.....
Siberian Pea Tree, 2 to 3 feet.....	5.00	22.00	.....

The Russian Artemesia and Tamarix Amurensis are also suitable hedges. For these, see cuttings below. For Evergreen hedges, see Red Cedar and the Spruces in the Evergreen Department. The Lilacs and Bush Honeysuckles are also fine for hedging. See Ornamental Shrubs.

Note—Small sized forest seedlings can be sent by mail. If desired sent by mail, add 15 cents per 100 for the 6 to 12-inch size, and 25 cents per 100 for the 12 to 18-inch size. Larger sizes are generally too bulky to send by mail.

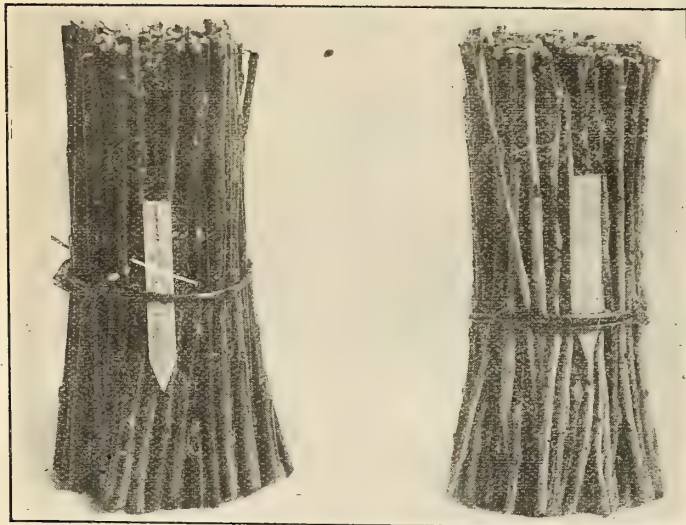
In remitting, always be sure to send enough to cover cost of postage. No package can be sent by mail weighing over four pounds, and must be fully prepaid.

## Cuttings

Cuttings will be cut about 8 or 9 inches in length, and tied into bundles of 100 each, with tops all one way. They can be had any length desired, if ordered a little previous to the time wanted; but if over 9 inches, we will charge extra, according to length desired. Keep cuttings buried in earth until ready for planting.

Cuttings should be planted so that not more than one or two buds are above ground, and the earth should be well firmed around the cutting, especially at the bottom; this packing of earth is very important.





Cuttings, Nine Inches Long

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
Balm of Gilead .....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.50
Cottonwood .....	.25	.90	1.50
Poplar, Carolina .....	.40	1.50	2.50
Poplar, Lombardy .....	.50	1.75	3.00
Poplar, Norway .....	1.50	.....	.....
Poplar, Silver Leaved .....	.50	1.75	3.00
Russian Artemesia .....	.40	1.50	2.50
Tamarix Amurensis .....	.50	2.00	3.50
Willow, Diamond .....	.25	1.00	1.50
Willow, Russian Golden .....	.30	1.00	1.75
Willow, Common Golden .....	.25	1.00	1.50
Willow, Laurel Leaf .....	.25	1.00	1.75
Willow, Ural (for tying) .....	.35	1.25	2.00
Willow, Niobe Weeping .....	1.50	.....	.....
Willow, Thurlow Weeping .....	.60	.....	.....
Willow, Wisconsin Weeping .....	.60	.....	.....
Willow, White .....	.25	1.00	1.50
Willow, Regal .....	.35	1.25	2.00

If cuttings are sent by mail, add 20 cents per 100 to above prices.

Special prices given on larger quantities than listed.

The Russian Artemesia makes an excellent low wind-break for trees for a sort of under-growth. It does not grow to a height of more than six to eight feet, but it will usually do this in about two years from cuttings, if cared for.

## Tree Seeds

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Ash, Green (soak well before planting) .....	\$0.10	\$0.45
Box Elder (soak well before planting) .....	.10	.45
Catalpa Speciosa .....	.15	1.00
Wild Black Cherry (Stratified) .....	.15	.75
Locust, Black (scald before planting) .....	.20	1.00
Locust, Honey (scald before planting) .....	.15	.80
Olive, Russian .....	.15	.75
Siberian Pea Tree .....	.30	3.00

Seed by mail, postpaid, at 1 cent per ounce and 10 cents per pound additional.

White Elm and Soft Maple seeds ripen about the last of May, and should be planted soon after ripe. Write for prices early in May. We can tell then about what the crop of seed will be.

The average number of marketable seeds in a pound is about as follows: Green Ash, 15,000; Box Elder, 10,000; Catalpa, 30,000; White Elm, 60,000; Black Locust, 15,000; Honey Locust, 5,000; Soft Maple, 5,000; Russian Olive, 16,000; Wild Black Cherry, 6,000; Siberian Pea Tree, 15,000 seeds per pound.

# Deciduous Shade and Ornamental Trees

In this department we have our usual large stock this season, and they are thrifty and well-rooted, having been trimmed and kept in shape during the growing season, and are transplanted stock.

We are prepared to furnish them in large quantities, and parties having charge of parks, etc., will do well to confer with us before making their purchases. Will make a special price to parties desiring to purchase by the carload.

We will be pleased to furnish estimates and advice for parks, public squares, cemeteries and various public and private grounds, making no charge for a reasonable amount of work of this kind where we furnish the trees and the plants for same.

**ALDER, EUROPEAN (Alnus Glutinosa)**—This tree is similar in appearance to the American Alder that is a native of North Wisconsin, but it is more inclined to grow in tree form. It is a good grower and moderately hardy here; handsome and desirable for a variety on the lawn.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Alder, European—					
8 to 10 feet.....	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	.....	.....	.....
12 to 15 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

**ASH, GREEN (Fraxinas Viridas)**—This is the Native Western Ash. It is really a smaller tree than the White Ash, but thrives better under Western conditions. An upright, medium growing tree. Timber is very valuable, makes a fine, symmetrical, round-headed tree, if planted singly with plenty of room; very rugged, hardy and valuable.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Green Ash—					
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	.90	1.50	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	5.00	9.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.50	2.50	7.00	12.50
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	12.00	22.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.65	3.00	5.50	18.00	35.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	.90	3.50	6.50	21.00	40.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	26.00	50.00
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.25	5.00	9.00	30.00	58.00
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	2.00	8.00	15.00	45.00	.....
4 to 5 in. caliper.....	2.50	12.00	23.00	.....	.....

Larger sizes in stock. Write for prices if you are interested.

**ASH, AMERICAN MOUNTAIN (Sorbus Sambucifolia)**—A native of the Black Hills. Similar to the European variety, but it is a little rounder-headed and more stocky in growth. It bears fruit in great abundance. The fruit or berry of the Mountain Ash is of no value for food, but is very handsome in appearance.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Ash, Amer. Mt.—					
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.25	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.25	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.90	4.00	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.25	5.50	.....	.....	.....

**ASH, EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN (Sorbus Aucuparia)**—A very handsome lawn tree; bears clusters of red berries; quite hardy and desirable. Its worst fault is its tendency to sun-scald on the body. It is advisable to protect the south and west sides of the tree when small.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Ash, European Mt.—					
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$11.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	8.00	15.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	14.00	27.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	20.00	38.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

**ASH, OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN (Sorbus Hybrida Quercifolia)**—A hardy tree of the pyramidal habit; height and breadth from 26 to 30 feet, leaf is deeply lobed, similar to the leaf of the Burr Oak; a very fine lawn tree.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Ash, Oak-Leaved Mt.—					
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

**BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE (Betula Alba)**—Its chalky white bark and beautiful foliage makes it a desirable lawn tree. Very hardy where the ground is not too dry for it; a shallow rooting tree, as, in fact, all of the Birches are. Will stand almost any amount of cold, if not too dry.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Birch, Europ'n White—					
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 to 14 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....



**BIRCH, PAPER OR CANOE** (*Betula Papyrifera*)—A native of the Black Hills. It very much resembles the European variety, but has a larger leaf and is a stronger grower, and, we think much more desirable for this section at least.

Birch, Canoe—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$5.50	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	....	....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	6.00	....	....	....
12 to 14 feet.....	1.50	....	....	....	....

**BOX ELDER, ASH-LEAVED MAPLE** (*Acer Negundo*)—A native. It is, in fact, indigenous to the entire West, from Texas to Manitoba. It is a rapid grower while young, makes a good shelter belt quickly; having dense foliage, it soon shades the ground so as to keep down weeds and grass. If shade is the requisite, it is one of our best trees. The wood is quite valuable for lumber. Tree is inclined to grow crooked and scrubby unless crowded up by thick planting.

Box Elder—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	3.50	6.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	5.50	10.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	12.00	22.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	.75	3.00	5.50	22.00	40.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	....	....
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.40	6.00	....	....	....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	1.75	7.50	....	....	....
4 to 5 in. caliper.....	2.25	11.00	....	....	....

We have larger sized Box Elders if desired.

**BUCKTHORN, ENGLISH** (*Rhamus Cathartica*)—This is, we believe, the most valuable of all our deciduous trees for ornamental hedges, resisting well our cold, dry winters. Hardy anywhere in the Dakotas. It is also a desirable tree for the lawn. It endures close pruning perfectly.

Buckthorn, English—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$8.00	\$15.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	12.50	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	....	....	....	....

For prices on smaller sizes, see Hedge Seedlings.

**CATALPA, HARDY** (*Catalpa Speciosa*)—The hardy Western variety. A symmetrical upright grower; large heart-shaped leaf. It bears large tresses of very beautiful, fragrant flowers. The timber is very desirable and lasting makes valuable posts. It is not hardy much north of this latitude.

Catalpa Speciosa—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.50	6.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	5.50	10.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	8.00	15.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.00	12.00	22.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	.90	3.00	5.50	20.00	35.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.00	25.00	45.00
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.40	6.00	11.00	....	....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	1.75	7.50	....	....	....

**CHERRY, WILD BLACK** (*Prunus Serotina*)—Hardy, rapid grower; bears fruit abundantly when quite young. Its wood ranks next to Black Walnut in commercial value; very desirable for timber. Makes a handsome lawn tree. Bears white blossoms in racemes in early spring, and ripens its abundant crop of fruit late in August. Fruit about the size of a large pea; valuable for the birds and some culinary uses.

Cherry, Wild Black—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.25	6.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	5.50	10.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	9.00	16.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	15.00	28.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	22.00	40.00
12 to 15 feet.....	1.25	5.00	....	....	....

**CHERRY, PIN OR BIRD** (*Cerasus Serotina*)—This is a very hardy American tree; a native of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also in the Black Hills. It is a strong and vigorous grower while young, grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet. Its profusion of white blossoms in early spring makes it a handsome lawn tree. The fruit is a bright red, about the size of a common red currant; very tart, and grows singly; ripens in July. Fine for jelly.

Cherry, Pin—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$4.50	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	6.00	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.50	8.00	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	20.00	....

**CHESTNUT, HORSE, WHITE FLOWERING** (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*)—Of handsome, regular form, ultimately reaching a large size. In May it is covered with large spikes of beautiful white flowers dotted with red and yellow. A beautiful tree for park and lawn when planted singly; for avenue planting it cannot be surpassed.

Horse Chestnut—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.50	....	....	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	....	....	....	....

**COTTONWOOD** (*Populus Monilifera*)—One of our most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality, but it is hard to find another tree that will make more wood in twenty years than the Cottonwood. It is a heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. It has received lots of kicks from all sources, but after all that, take the Cottonwood out of South Dakota, and it would leave a mighty big gap. It is the lumber tree of the Missouri River.

Cottonwood—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 6 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.20	.90	1.50	4.00	7.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	7.00	12.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	10.00	18.00
12 to 15 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	20.00	....

**ELM, AMERICAN WHITE** (*Ulmus Americana*)—A native of South Dakota and the entire Northwest. One of our best trees for general planting for a shade or street tree; the best of the Elms; very hardy; endures cold well, drouth, wind and general neglect. Its wood is tough and valuable for some uses.



AMERICAN ELM

Elm, Amer. White—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$3.00	\$5.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.50	4.00	7.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	6.00	11.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.25	13.00	25.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	18.00	35.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	26.00	50.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.25	4.50	8.00	32.00	60.00
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.50	6.25	12.00	....	....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	2.50	....	....	....	....

**HACKBERRY** (*Celtis Occidentalis*)—A rugged, hardy native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine, shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is very valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be, only that the seeds are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. We have a very good stock of them this year, and are able to make prices quite reasonable. Plant the Hackberry and you will like it.

Hackberry—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$4.00	\$7.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	7.00	13.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	8.50	16.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.50	13.00	25.00
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.50	26.00	50.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.50	....	....
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.25	6.00	11.50	....	....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	2.50	....	....	....	....

**HAWTHORN** (*Crataegus Coccinea*)—Native Thorn Apple. A small tree or shrub with handsome clusters of white flowers in early spring, followed by small red fruit (¼ to ½ inch in diameter) which hangs on the tree until late autumn. Makes a very desirable hardy tree for the lawn.

Hawthorn—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.45	\$2.00	\$3.50	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.55	2.50	4.50	....	....



**IRONWOOD OR HOP HORNBEAN** (*Ostrya Virginiana*)—A small tree, with thin bark and tough, hard wood; leaves ovate, taper-pointed; fruit clusters resemble hops. A native in the Gulches along the Missouri River and in the Black Hills. The tree is perfectly hardy in a cold climate. It holds its leaves nearly all winter, usually.

Ironwood—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.50	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

**KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE** (*Cymnocladus Canadensis*)—A medium-sized tree, with rough scaly bark. Very hard wood, large compound leaves and large seed pods, similar to those of the Honey Locust; a handsome and valuable tree. It is found native in the extreme south-eastern part of South Dakota. It is very hardy, but of rather slow growth.

Kentucky Coffee Tree—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$15.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	20.00	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

**LINDEN OR BASSWOOD, AMERICAN** (*Tilia Americana*)—A handsome lawn or shade tree. It is a native along the Missouri River bluffs near here; grows quite rapidly in moist situations. The blossom is very fragrant and sweet; desirable especially to bee keepers.

Linden, American—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.40	\$2.50	\$11.00	\$20.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	13.00	25.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	30.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	25.00	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	.....	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

**LINDEN, EUROPEAN** (*Tilia Europea*)—Similar to the American Linden in form of tree and growth, leaf is considerably smaller. Quite hardy here.

Linden, European—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.60	\$2.75	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.50	.....	.....	.....

**LOCUST, YELLOW OR BLACK** (*Robinia Psoudacacia*)—A valuable, rapid growing tree; bears racemes of sweet-scented white flowers, making it quite desirable for a lawn tree. It has a valuable and hard wood. We are inclined to think that there is no other tree that can be grown with equal profit for fence posts in this locality.

Locust, Black—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.00	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.00	9.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	7.00	12.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	9.50	18.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....

**LOCUST, HONEY** (*Gleditsia Triacanthos*)—A hardy, vigorous, rapid growing tree. Bears beautiful, fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by large bean-like pods, containing seed very similar to small brown beans. Its wood is very hard and durable; its thorns are very large and strong. Does not sucker like the Black Locust.

Honey Locust—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$6.00	\$11.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	10.00	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	30.00	55.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.50	6.50	12.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

**MAPLE, HARD OR SUGAR** (*Acer Saccharinum*)—The Hard Maple is one of America's most beautiful and valuable shade and street trees. It is compact and uniform in shape and makes a dense shade. The foliage is a deep green during the summer, and this is followed by the beautiful red and yellow tints in the autumn. It is rather a slow grower in the West, and for this reason has never come into general planting. It is a very valuable tree where it does well.

Hard Maple—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$4.50	\$8.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	1.50	2.75	6.00	11.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....

**MAPLE, NORWAY** (*Acer Platanoides*)—A large round-headed tree, resembling in appearance the Sugar Maple; the leaves are larger and thicker. Makes a fine formed tree, and promises to be valuable here.

Maple, Norway—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$10.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....

**MAPLE, SOFT OR WHITE** (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—A native on Western streams; quite hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree, if trimmed to keep down suckers, and avoid forks which are liable to split. Its foliage is very beautiful. The soil and atmosphere are rather dry for it here; it does better farther east.

Maple, Soft—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.50	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	.75	1.25	3.00	5.50
5 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.00	1.75	5.00	9.50
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.50	2.50	7.50	14.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	11.00	20.00
10 to 12 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	16.00	30.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.00	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.50	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	2.00	9.00	15.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 in. caliper.....	3.00	12.00	22.00	.....	.....

Write for prices on larger sized Maples; we have them.

**MAPLE, WIER'S CUT-LEAVED** (*Acer Dasycarpum Wierii*)—A beautiful ornamental type of the Soft Maple with deeply cut leaves. Tree is upright in growth, but branches have a drooping habit, making it a very desirable lawn tree. A rapid grower and quite hardy.

Maple, Wier's Cut-Leaved—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

**MULBERRY, RUSSIAN** (*Morus Tartarica*)—Moderately hardy, inclined to be short-lived and somewhat scrubby. It has some value in raising fruit to feed birds to keep them away from other fruit, and the fruit has also value for culinary purposes, if mixed with fruit having considerable tart; but alone it is rather insipid. This is the only Mulberry that has been successfully grown in this locality.

Mulberry, Russian—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$4.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.90	4.00	.....	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	9.00	.....	.....

**OAK, BURR** (*Quercus Macrocarpa*)—A native tree of spreading form; foliage deeply lobed and the largest and most beautiful among the Oak leaves. The Oaks, when they attain size, are among the most picturesque trees. The Burr Oak is rather slow in growth, but endures cold and drouth well. It is long-lived, durable and desirable as a variety in the lawn or yard.

Oak, Burr—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$15.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.70	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.85	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	2.00	7.50	14.00	.....	.....

**OAK, RED** (*Quercus Rubra*)—A valuable timber tree in the northern forests, grows much faster than the Burr Oak. Makes a fine spreading tree, if grown in the open, with plenty of room.

Oak, Red—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.75	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

**OLIVE, RUSSIAN** (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*)—A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree, with a silvery foliage; very striking in appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth make it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges. It has a small yellow blossom in early spring which is very fragrant indeed. Its fruit is of no food value to speak of, but hogs seem to be fond of it. It is a silvery color about the size of a common bean, about one-half of which is hard seed. The pulp is of a dry, sweetish nature, and is of no culinary use. The wood is of poor quality. The tree is rather short-lived and not large.

Olive, Russian—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	7.50	14.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	1.25	5.50	10.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 in. caliper.....	1.50	6.25	12.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....



**POPLAR, CAROLINA** (*Populus Deltoides Carolinensis*)—A very rapid growing, soft wooded tree resembling the Cottonwood somewhat, but has a larger leaf, and much thicker and more spreading top, denser and heavier foliage. It is being extensively planted in the cities and towns throughout the United States on account of its rapid growth, its symmetry and ability to endure gas and smoke. Perfectly hardy here. It is free from cotton, which is so disagreeable in the Cottonwood.



CAROLINA POPLAR

Poplar, Carolina—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$2.50	\$4.50
4 to 6 feet.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.00	7.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.25	5.50	10.00
8 to 10 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....
10 to 12 feet.....	.50	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper....	.70	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper....	1.10	5.00	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....

**POPLAR, LOMBARDY** (*Populus Fastigiata*)—A rather rapid and very upright growing tree, with branches growing up very close to the body; leaf rather small for the Poplar family. Valuable in a collection for variety on account of its general appearance and habit of growth.

Poplar, Lombardy—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.50
4 to 6 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	3.50	6.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	5.50	10.00

**POPLAR, NORWAY**—Quite a rapid growing tree of Cottonwood type, not as good a grower here as the Cottonwood. It is called by some the "Sudden Saw-log." We procured our original stock from near Waseca, Minn., in 1882, and we know it to be true to name. We have grown it side by side with the Cottonwood long enough to cut them for saw-logs, and the Cottonwood made more and better lumber than the Norway Poplar. The tree is very similar in growth and appearance to the Carolina Poplar. Inexperienced people cannot distinguish one from the other. It would be better for the people if we had never had the Norway Poplar.

Poplar, Norway—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

**POPLAR, SILVER-LEAFED** (*Populus Alba*)—A vigorous, hardy tree, of the Poplar family. Of rapid growth and spreading habits. The leaf resembles the Cottonwood in size and shape, but is more deeply

lobed. Of a dark green on the upper side, and a silvery white beneath. The tree appears to be entirely at home in South Dakota.

Poplar, Silver-Leafed—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$7.50	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	9.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	11.00	20.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....

**WILD POPLAR (Quaking Aspen)**—A native throughout the Northwestern states. A straight upright growing tree of moderate size. Perfectly hardy and desirable in a collection.

Wild Poplar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$3.50
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	.75	1.00	3.50	6.00

**PEA TREE, SIBERIAN** (*Caragana Arborescens*)—An extremely hardy shrub or low tree, originally from Siberia. Is valuable for hedges or for an ornamental tree, especially in the northern part of the state and North Dakota; has a small, sharp thorn. Its seeds are said to be valuable for poultry and culinary uses. Its leaves furnish a blue dye, and they resemble the leaves of the Locust somewhat. We have not had it long enough to test its real value, but it is now enjoying a real boom. This is what so many fake agents have represented to have sold to the farmers throughout the country, and in most cases they have delivered Osage Orange or some other cheap or worthless plant.

Pea Tree, Siberian—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$10.00	\$18.00
5 to 6 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	13.00	25.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.50	16.00	30.00
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....

**WALNUT, BLACK** (*Juglans Nigra*)—Valuable to grow for nuts and timber. It is quite hardy here; succeeds best on a rich, deep moist soil like bottom land. It grows a strong tap root, and it is hard to transplant the trees of any size, unless they have been transplanted or root-pruned when one year old. The one-year seedlings transplant quite successfully.

All of these that we offer here have been transplanted and have good side roots.

Walnut, Black—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$3.75	\$7.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	10.00	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	25.00	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	.90	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 in. caliper.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 in. caliper.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

**WILLOW, DIAMOND** (*Salix Cordata Vestita*)—This is the variety that is used for posts. It is very desirable and lasting. It is a native along the Missouri River, where it thrives well. We think it will prove to be very profitable to grow for posts, if for no other purpose. The demand for it is increasing every year; does not grow to be very large, about 8 to 10 inches in diameter being its usual limit. For small sizes see Seedlings.

Willow, Diamond—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	2.75	5.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	.....	.....

**WILLOW, COMMON GOLDEN** (*Salix Alba Vitellana*)—Its beautiful golden colored bark makes it desirable for a variety. It is quite hardy and a good grower where it has plenty of moisture. All of the Willows, in fact, need considerable moisture.

Willow, Gold. (Com)	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.60	2.50	4.50	.....	.....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.00	4.00	.....	.....	.....
2½ to 3 in. caliper.....	1.10	5.00	.....	.....	.....

**WILLOW, RUSSIAN GOLDEN** (*Salix Aurea*)—Similar to Common Golden, except that the bark is more of a reddish shade; it is fully as strong a grower and is more hardy and will stand as far north as Manitoba.

Willow, G. (Russian)---	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....

**WILLOW, LAUREL-LEAFED** (*Salix Laurifolia*)—Its fine growth and thick, glossy leaves, which glisten in the sunshine, makes it very handsome. The wood is said to be more valuable than the White Willow.

Willow, Laurel-Leaf—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.30	1.25	2.00	4.25	8.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	.....	.....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.00	4.50	.....	.....	.....



**WILLOW, WHITE** (*Salix Alba*)—Hardy, well known. It should be planted on low, wet, rich soil. It is very much benefited by a heavy mulch of litter or manure; of little value on high, dry land here.

Willow, White—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$8.00	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.25	....	....

For Willow Cuttings, see Cutting Department on page 10.

Remember we can save you money on shade trees in car lots. Let us figure on them.

## Weeping Trees

**ASH, WEEPING MOUNTAIN** (*Sorbus Aucuparia Pendula*)—A strong grower and remarkable pendant; very striking; the most hardy weeper for the north. Each, 75 cents; per 5, \$3.00

**BIRCH, CUT-LEAF WEEPING** (*Betula Alba Pendula Lacinata*)—Erect, stately, a rapid grower and hardy, with long fine pendant branches and delicately cut leaves; the trunk is very white, and it is elegant for lawns and cemeteries.

**Birch, C. L. Weeping**—Each

3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25
8 to 10 feet.....	2.50

**WILLOW, NIOBE WEEPING**—Imported by Prof. N. E. Hansen, who gave it the name. It is a golden barked Willow of a decided weeping habit. It is extremely hardy and for this reason will, we think, be of especial value to the Northwest.

west, where we are badly in need of a strictly hardy Weeping Willow. It is a dandy.

Willow, Niobe Weeping—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

**WILLOW, WISCONSIN WEEPING**—A rapid growing, moderately hardy tree. Very handsome and desirable for moist places.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 5 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.25	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
8 to 10 feet.....	.75	3.25	6.00	....	....
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	1.00	....	....	....	....
2 to 2½ in. caliper.....	1.25	....	....	....	....

## Evergreens

Evergreens should be more generally planted in the Northwest, as there is nothing which gives a more cheerful appearance to a home, especially during the winter months, than Evergreens, either singly, in groups or rows; for shelter-belts around farm buildings or yards a row or two will be found as effective as ten times as many deciduous trees. An erroneous opinion exists generally that Evergreens are hard to transplant successfully. This is not true, however, as Evergreens, if properly handled, should be as sure to live and grow as deciduous trees. If you will follow instructions, we can help you to succeed. We have a very excellent stock in all sizes this year, and we want to encourage a more general planting of this very useful class of trees.

**CAUTION**—When the trees are received from the Nursery, don't open them or let the air get to the roots until you are ready to wet them and place them in moist earth immediately. Don't wet the foliage and leave them packed in that condition to heat and rot off.

**PLANTING**—It is very essential to pack the earth very solid about the roots and water well if the ground is very dry. Keep the surface soil perfectly mellow by cultivation or mulch heavily with old hay, avoid bright straw, as it reflects the rays of the sun and burns the foliage.

The principal causes of failure are: First, the trees are dead when received from the nursery. Second, they are improperly handled when they are received. You must absolutely prevent the drying of the roots and plant so trees will not move around after they are planted. Large trees should be staked.

**NOTICE**—Our complete list in all sizes, especially the 8 to 12 and 12 to 18 inches, which are just right for farmers to plant in quantity for shelter belts around farm buildings. There is nothing that will beat Evergreens for this purpose.

All Evergreens listed here are transplanted except as noted.

## Junipers

**RED CEDAR** (*Juniperus Virginiana*)—A very hardy, rugged native. It grows rapidly and responds well to good cultivation and care, but it will also hang on and live under the most adverse conditions. It will live on the highest, driest hills in our state when once established, although the growth in this case is slow. It can be sheared into almost any conceivable form. In fact, it will adapt itself to any condition. For a lasting, serviceable shelter belt for this section, it is hard to beat.

Its recent tendency to blight and rust is causing some alarm. Don't plant it near the orchard.

Red Cedar—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 12 in. (not trans.)....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$2.50	\$4.00
12 to 18 in. (trans.).....	.20	.75	....	....	....
18 to 24 in.....	.40	1.75	3.50	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.75	7.50	14.00	....	....

**ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN, OR WHITE CEDAR** (*Thuja Occidentalis*)—A very beautiful and desirable tree for lawns and hedges where the climate is congenial to it, but it does not thrive well on the Western prairies, except in well sheltered localities. The bright sun and arid winds make it discolor badly.

American Arbor Vitae—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
6 to 12 inches.....	\$0.10	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$3.00	\$5.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	5.00	9.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.30	1.25	2.00	8.00	15.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.50	6.00	....	....

**JUNIPER, TRAILING** (*Juniperus Communis*)—This is a native of the Black Hills; of spreading habit. In fact, it does not grow up in tree form, but after it gets up two or three feet high, lops over on the ground all around, and its growth only increases in breadth and circumference. The terminal branches are always inclined upward, therefore, if it is trimmed in a round form, it makes the most beautiful saucer-shaped specimen for the lawn imaginable. It also makes one of the most delicate, beautiful little hedges.

Trailing Juniper—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 in. broad.....	\$0.50	....	....	....	....
24 to 30 in. broad.....	.75	\$3.25	\$6.00	....	....
30 to 40 in. broad.....	1.00	4.00	....	....	....

**JUNIPER SAVIN** (*Juniperus Sabina*)—A low growing sort with fine bright green foliage; very desirable for hedging and for small individual specimens for the lawn; very hardy.

Juniper Savin—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	....	....
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	....	....	....	....

## Pines

**AUSTRIAN PINE** (*Pinus Austriaca*)—Similar to the Scotch; a stocky rapid grower. Leaves long, stiff and dark green, and more erect than the Scotch; foliage sun-burns considerably when tree is small, but endures better as it gets larger. Rather handsome and fine formed. A much better and more lasting tree than the Scotch.

Austrian Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
12 to 18 inchs.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	14.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	9.50	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	15.00	28.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	22.00	40.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.80	3.75	7.00	....	....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	5.00	9.00	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.75	7.50	....	....	....

**JACK PINE** (*Pinus Banksiana*)—An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year, where other Pines make but one. It is also very hardy, and will do well on poor soils. In all,



it is a very desirable variety, although not very ornamental. A very valuable tree in sandy, poor soils, where nothing else will succeed.

Jack Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$3.50	\$6.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
1 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.25	.....	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	5.00	9.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

**MOUNTAIN PINE, DWARF (Pinus Montana)**—A dwarf variety for planting in lawns and cemeteries; hardy and handsome; very bright green foliage. It can hardly be called a tree, as it grows only to a height of a few feet, and usually its breadth is as great, or greater than its height.

Dwarf Mt. Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	.....	.....
8 to 12 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	7.50	14.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.50	.....	.....

**NORWAY OR RED PINE (Pinus Resinosa)**—Makes a large tree. Needles often 5 to 6 inches long; wood hard and compact; a good grower and hardy.

Norway Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.60	\$2.50	\$4.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	.....	.....

**PONDEROSA WESTERN YELLOW OR BULL PINE (Pinus Ponderosa)**—A native of the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains. A strong, stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no pine in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry exposed situations. At about the age when the Scotch Pine fails, the Ponderosa Pine begins to show its value. It is very hard to transplant the small trees from the woods, but nursery grown trees (such as we offer) that have been transplanted at one-year-old, handle quite successfully.

Ponderosa Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.10	2.00	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	19.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	4.25	8.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	5.50	10.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	9.00	.....	.....	.....

**SCOTCH PINE (Pinus Sylvestris)**—A well-known, hardy, rapid-growing sort. Makes a good shelter-belt, but it is not extremely handsome, though quite popular.

Scotch Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$3.00	\$5.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.20	.75	1.25	4.50	8.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	6.50	12.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	10.00	18.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.45	2.00	3.50	12.00	22.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	.75	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....

If larger sizes are wanted, write for prices.

**WHITE PINE (Pinus Strobus)**—This is the lumber pine of Wisconsin and Minnesota, rather slow of growth when young, but as it attains age, grows very rapidly. It has a soft, delicate foliage, and is very graceful in appearance and very valuable where it succeeds well, but it is not quite at home on the open Western prairies.

White Pine—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.50	2.25	4.00	16.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.65	3.00	5.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.00	4.00	7.50	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	1.40	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.75	7.50	.....	.....	.....

To make your home beautiful, plant a variety of Evergreens; the more kinds you have the better will be the appearance.

## Spruces

The Spruces are among the most beautiful evergreens for general planting on lawns and for hedges and screens, and are very easily transplanted. They are close and compact in their habits of growth, therefore making handsome single specimens, and they also make fine close shelter belts.

**BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (Picea Alba)**—This is botanically classed the same as the American white, but, having grown in the Black Hills region for so many generations, it has changed to such an extent as to give it the appearance of being a different variety. It is a little slower

in growth, more stocky and sturdy, the needles are larger, stiffer and of a darker color, and the tree is more compact than the Eastern White Spruce. It is admirably equipped for the Western prairies, easily transplanted, and altogether it is very desirable for the general planter.

Black Hills Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.20	\$3.75	\$7.00
8 to 12 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	5.50	10.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.50	11.00	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50	15.00	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	30.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	3.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....

We have some very fine blue specimens of the Black Hills Spruce, that we will sell at 50 per cent higher than the above quoted prices, if desired. That is, if an average green specimen costs 50 cents, a selected blue one will cost 75 cents.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (Picea Pungens)**—It is extremely hardy and endures well the sun and drying winds; very compact and symmetrical in form. The needle is a little larger than that of the White Spruce and very sharp pointed, and varies in color from a delightful green to a deep blue. Only a portion of the seedlings are real blue, hence we have to charge a higher price for the blue specimens. They are very attractive and satisfactory.

Blue Specimens—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
4 to 8 inches.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.00	.....	.....
8 to 12 inches.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
12 to 18 inches.....	1.00	4.50	8.00	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	2.00	8.00	15.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Green Specimens—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	.25	.90	1.50	6.00	11.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.45	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
24 to 30 inches.....	.60	2.50	4.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

**CONCOLOR SPRUCE (Abies Concolor)**—A very delicate and beautiful Evergreen; a native of Colorado; a pyramidal, upright grower. It has a silvery green foliage different from any other Evergreen we have. It is a rarity in this vicinity, and it appears to be hardy so far.

Concolor Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.80	\$3.75	\$7.00	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	4.50	8.50	.....	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.50	6.00	11.00	.....	.....
5 to 6 feet.....	2.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

**DOUGLAS SPRUCE (Pseudotsuga Douglasii)**—This is a very handsome, upright growing tree of symmetrical form; moderately hardy; valuable for variety. You should surely have one or more of these beautiful trees.

Douglas Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$7.50	.....
12 to 18 inches.....	.35	1.50	2.75	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.25	4.00	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.75	3.00	.....	.....	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

**NORWAY SPRUCE (Picea Excelsa)**—This is a very finely formed and strong growing tree, and, where the climate is congenial to it, one of the most valuable sorts. It is not quite at home in this section and we do not feel like pushing it much, but have a small supply in stock.

Norway Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	.....	.....
12 to 18 inches.....	.25	1.00	1.75	.....	.....

**WHITE SPRUCE, AMERICAN (Picea Alba)**—A very handsome variety of rather fast growth. A native from the Eastern states West into Minnesota, and is very well known. Of straight, upright growth and symmetrical form; very hardy and desirable.

American White Spruce—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.50	.....	.....
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	2.00	3.50	.....	.....
2 to 3 feet.....	.60	2.75	5.00	16.00	.....
3 to 4 feet.....	.90	4.00	7.50	30.00	.....
4 to 5 feet.....	1.25	5.00	.....	.....	.....

We have a good stock of large Evergreens, but we do not in general recommend planting those that are over six feet high unless at least a portion of the earth can be retained on the roots. If you wish larger sizes than listed, write for prices; we are prepared to handle them successfully.

We deliver them to farmers who come right to the nursery, with the dirt adhering to the roots. We also ship them burlapped in dirt to parties who are willing to pay the extra freight. We also get out some in the winter when the ground is frozen, with a ball of earth attached thereto sometimes weighing 1,000 pounds each; trees as large as 9 or 10 feet high, and they almost invariably grow. Of course, this is more expensive, but it gives results. If you are interested, write us.





## Our Method of Handling Evergreens with Ball of Earth Attached



Frozen Ball

Burlapped in Earth

Frozen Ball

Various methods have been practiced to retain the soil around the roots of Evergreens to insure the safe transplanting of them. We have tried all sorts of methods, but the one we have found safest, cheapest and most effectual is to sew burlap tightly around the ball of earth that is taken up with them in such a way as to hold it intact. Trees taken up in this way can be planted without removing the burlap, which will soon rot away in the ground and does no harm. We make an additional charge for this, above catalog prices, as follows:

Trees—12 to 18 inches high.....	10c each
Trees—18 to 24 inches high.....	15c each
Trees—2 to 3 feet high.....	20c each
Trees—3 to 4 feet high.....	30c each
Trees—4 to 5 feet high.....	50c each
Trees—5 to 6 feet high.....	75c each

Larger sizes in proportion. This is much cheaper and better than shipping in boxes, tubs or baskets.

We would like to see the person who can take up an evergreen with a ball of earth attached, place it in a basket without a cover, and ship it on a railroad without loosening or displacing the earth.

**EUROPEAN LARCH (Larix Decidua)**—A rapid growing deciduous Conifer resembling an Evergreen when in leaf, but it sheds its leaves in the autumn. It is a very graceful lawn tree, but this is about the Northwestern limit of its hardiness. The Larch must be planted very early in the spring before the leaves start.

European Larch—	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0.30	\$1.25	\$2.50	....	....
3 to 4 feet.....	.45	2.00	....	....	....
6 to 8 feet.....	1.00	....	....	....	....

## Ornamental Shrubs

### Lilacs

**COMMON WHITE (Syringa Vulgaris Alba)**—A stocky, strong grower, and exceedingly hardy. The bloom is in large white clusters and very fragrant. Thrives well nearly everywhere. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; large clumps, 50 cents each.

**COMMON PURPLE (Syringa Vulgaris)**—Similar to the White, except that the twigs are a little more slender, and the bloom is a pinkish purple color; a more profuse bloomer. Price each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

**PERSIAN LILAC (Syringa Persica)**—A native of Persia, not quite so hardy as the Common, but a more rapid grower. The branches are



long and slender, the leaf small, and it blooms in great profusion on the terminal branches. Strong plants, each, 25 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

**CHINESE TREE (Syringa Pekinensis)**—A strong grower; quite hardy; sweet scented and very desirable. Blooms in June. 3 to 4 feet, each 40 cents.

### Upright Honeysuckles

**WHITE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Tartarica Alba)**—A strong, vigorous growing shrub, perfectly hardy; has a profusion of small white blossoms last of May, which are followed by bright, waxy red berries the size of a common currant, which ripen in the fall and hang on late; very handsome but not edible fruit. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents; 6 to 7 feet, 75 cents.

**PINK HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Tartarica Rosea)**—Similar to the White, except that it is not so strong and vigorous, and not quite so good a bloomer; red berried. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

**DISCOLOR HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera Tartarica Discolor)**—A hardy, strong grower, and very profuse bloomer. Flowers are large, rose pink and red; berries are bright yellow; very showy. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 60 cents; 6 to 8 feet clumps, \$1.00 each.

### Spireas

**VAN HOUTI**—The grandest of the Spireas; perfectly hardy, a strong grower, and a profuse bloomer. Has a small, delicate white blossom borne in clusters that almost entirely cover the bush about June 1st; very handsome, even when not in bloom. Price, each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents. Large clumps, \$1.00 each.

**ANTHONY WATERER**—A small, dwarfish grower, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered the entire season with large umbels of deep pink flowers. Quite hardy here and very desirable. Each, 12 to 18 inches, 25 cents; 18 to 24 inches, 35 cents.

**BILLARDI**—Tall-growing with plume-like spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents.

**WHITE BILLARDI**—This is almost identical with the pink one described above except that the bloom is a pure white. It is perfectly hardy, a good bloomer and very desirable. 3 to 4 feet, each 40 cents.



*Spirea Van Houti*

**GOLDEN**—A rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Bears a profusion of bloom in small clusters. White with numerous brown specks; very handsome. Each, 18 to 24 inches, 25 cents; 2 to 3 feet, each 35 cents.

**PRUNIFOLIA**—A very beautiful variety; flowers white and very double; a very profuse bloomer in May; foliage turns a very beautiful brown color in autumn; quite hardy here and desirable. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents.

Special prices on larger quantities on all of the above shrubs.

### Miscellaneous Shrubs

**ALMOND, FLOWERING** (*Amygdalus Nana*)—A very hardy and good growing shrub. A small, double flower, resembling a small rose; blooms in May or early part of June; a profuse bloomer. We have both the double white and double pink. State color desired. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents.

**ARTEMESIA, RUSSIAN**—This is a strong and vigorous type of the shrub commonly known as "Old Man." It is larger and more rapid in growth, often making a growth of 6 feet from the cuttings the first year. Desirable for low hedges, for screens or wind breaks. It stands remarkably extreme drought and cold. Each, 25 cents. For Cuttings, see Cutting Department.

**BARBERRY, JAPANESE** (*Berberis Thunbergii*)—A native of Japan. It is quite hardy here, but we would not recommend it much North of this, only in sheltered localities. Its low, very dense habit, attractive red fruit and scarlet fall coloring of leaves, makes it very desirable for dwarf hedges and borders. See seedling department.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75
2 to 3 feet.....	.40	1.75	3.00

**BARBERRY, PURPLE-LEAVED** (*Berberis Purpurea*)—An interesting variety of the Common Barberry. When planted in the full sunlight, the leaves are of a deep purple color. Bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live. Each, 12 to 18 inches, 25 cents; 18 to 24 inches, 30 cents; 2 to 3 feet, 40 cents.

For Barberry in small sizes for hedges, see Seedling Department.

**CRANBERRY, HIGH BUSH** (*Viburnum Opulus*)—A native shrub or small tree, resembling the common Snowball in leaf and growth of branches. The large white flat clusters of flowers in early spring, followed by bright red acid berries in the autumn, makes it attractive all through the season. The fruit is also valuable for culinary uses; makes an excellent jelly. Strong, stocky plants, each, 35 cents.

**DOGWOOD, RED OSIER** (*Cornus Stolonifera*)—A desirable and hardy strong-growing native shrub; grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright red bark and delicate foliage makes it beautiful both summer and winter. It is covered with delicate clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by white, waxy berries, which stay on till hard frost comes in the fall. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 5 feet, 35 cents.

**SIBERIAN DOGWOOD** (*Cornus Siberica*)—This is very much like the native Dogwood described above, but has a little larger leaf and a brighter red to the bark. It is very hardy, handsome and desirable. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

**ELDER, BLACK** (*Sambucus Canadensis*)—This is a native in the Southeast corner of the state and in the Black Hills; a strong grower, stock has a large pith; has large flat clusters of fragrant flowers in the spring, and small purplish-black berries in autumn; very much relished by some for pies, jelly, etc. It is beautiful, hardy and desirable. Each, 25 cents.

**ELDER, NEW CUT-LEAVED**—A variety with very handsome and striking foliage, and would be worthy of cultivation for its foliage alone, without any of its other strong points; quite productive. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; 5 to 6 feet, 35 cents each.

**RED-BERRIED ELDER**—A hardy and very handsome variety, very similar to the common black variety, except that it has clusters of handsome bright red berries which adhere well to the bush. A native in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. Strong plants, each 30 cents.

**ELDER, VARIEGATED OR GOLDEN** (*Sambucus Variegata*)—A hardy, strong growing shrub of striking appearance, with light colored variegated foliage; snow white blossoms in clusters in early summer. This variety is sterile, however, and does not produce fruit. Each, 25 cents.

**HYDRANGEA** (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—Large flowered Hydrangea, hardy. A fine shrub, growing from 6 to 8 feet high. Flowers white in large pyramidal panicles 8 to 12 inches long, and produced in August and September. 3 to 4 feet, each 30 cents.



SNOWBALL

**SNOWBALL** (*Viburnum Sterilis*)—A hardy, well-known showy shrub. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 35 cents; 4 to 6 feet, 50 cents.

**SUMACH** (Cut-Leaved Stag Horn)—This is a very beautiful, hardy, strong-growing variety of this species with delicately cut massive leaves. A novelty and very desirable. 5 to 6 feet, each 50 cents.

**SUMACH** (*Rhus Trilobata*)—A low, or medium-sized shrub; native of this State. It is perfectly hardy, and its clusters of small red fruit with its bright foliage in the autumn, makes it quite desirable. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

**SYRINGA, PHILADELPHUS, MOCK ORANGE, DOUBLE**—A dwarfish shrub; flowers smaller than the single variety, but very double and desirable; hardy. Each, 25 cents.

**SYRINGA, PHILADELPHUS, MOCK ORANGE, SINGLE**—A strong growing shrub with beautiful pure white sweet scented blooms; extremely hardy and desirable. 1½ to 3 feet, each 25 cents; 3 to 4 feet, each, 35 cents.

**STRAWBERRY TREE, or WAHOO, AMERICAN** (*Enonymus Atropurpureus*)—An extremely hardy and beautiful native shrub, bears deli-



cate, small, reddish-brown blossoms in a profusion of clusters about June 1st, and is followed by three-cornered pink berries in the fall that ordinarily remain on all winter. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents; large clumps, 50 cents.

**TAMARIX AMURENSIS**—This is a very beautiful, hardy and rapid growing shrub. Its leaves very much resemble those of the Juniper or Cedar, except that it is deciduous. It bears a very delicate pinkish white flower, and continues blooming all through the summer. Fine for hedging or screens. Each, 2 to 3 feet, 20 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents. For Cuttings, see Cutting Department.

Take Notice that our shrubs are all strong, stocky, out-door grown, and should not be classed with the small, slender green-house plants offered by some at low prices. Will make a special rate if several of one kind are taken.

## Ornamental Climbing Vines

**BITTERSWEET** (*Celastrus Scandens*)—A hardy, native climber; has yellow flowers in summer, followed by orange-colored berries in autumn, which open late in the fall and expose the showy red fruits or seeds, similar to those of the Wahoo. Very pretty and easily grown. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

**CLEMATIS** (*Coccinea*)—A very handsome, hardy climber; bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June till frost. Each, 35 cents.

**CLEMATIS** (*Flamuli*)—A very desirable climber. It is a rank grower and a profuse bloomer; flowers small, greenish-white; a hardy native. Each, 25 cents; 5 for \$1.00.

**CLEMATIS** (*Jackmanii*)—Large flower, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. It blooms continually until cut by frost. A strong grower, but needs winter protection. Each, 35 cents.

**CLEMATIS** (*Paniculata*)—A sweet-scented Japan Clematis; of very rapid growth. Unlike any other Clematis; it has a beautiful dense and glossy foliage, quickly covering trellises and arbors. The flowers are of medium size, pure white and of a most pleasing fragrance; borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom. Each, 35 cents.

**CINNAMON VINES**—Pure leaves, dainty flowers, exquisite perfume. The Cinnamon Vine, from the Oriental land, is one of the most charming of climbers and will quickly surround your window or veranda with a wonderful profusion of vines covered with handsome, glossy, heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers. Perfectly hardy; thriving everywhere, and once planted will grow for many years and be a source of constant delight. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

**ENGLEMANNII IVY**—Has shorter joints and finer foliage than the Quincefolia, and clings to brick and stone walls better. A good, strong grower, and very hardy. It is considered by good authority to be the best for the Northwest. Strong plants, 35 cents each.

**GRAPE, NATIVE WILD**—Seedlings. They are extremely hardy, and will be valuable to grow for screens and bowers, being a rank and rapid grower. Although its fruit is not of special value for eating, it makes a delicious jelly. Strong 2-year plants, each, 20 cents; per 5, 75 cents.

**HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S** (*Lonicera Halleana*)—One of the finest Honeysuckles grown; blooms from June till November; is almost ever-green and is one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow. It is quite hardy here, and promises to be very valuable. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.



**HONEYSUCKLE** (*Black Hills Native*)—This is a moderate grower and a good climber. A profuse bloomer, color variegated; pink, white and red. Very hardy, handsome and well worthy of cultivation. Strong 2-year plants, each, 30 cents.

**JASMINE**—An old favorite climber; a strong grower, very hardy and a profuse bloomer; white; fine for covering a fence along a walk or driveway. 2-year plants, each, 25 cents.

**HONEYSUCKLE, TRUMPET** (*Lonicera Rubra*)—A very beautiful, hardy climber, with delicate trumpet-shaped red flowers; blooms constantly from early summer until hard frosts in fall; desirable. Each, 25 cents; 5 for \$1.00.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER, or AMERICAN IVY** (*Ampelopsis Quincefolia*)—One of the most vigorous and hardy climbers; the foliage becomes a rich crimson in autumn; very desirable for walls, verandas, etc. Each, 25 cents; per 5, \$1.00.

**WISTARIA, PURPLE**—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing pendulous clusters of fine purple flowers; quite hardy. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

## Flowering Bulbs

These Perennials are very easily handled, and very satisfactory for the common busy people, much more so than annuals grown from seed, which must be planted every year. All in our list, except the Gladiolas and Dahlias, can be left in the ground over winter, and get better and more satisfactory as the years go by.



BLEEDING HEART

**Bleeding Heart** (*Dicentra Spectabilis*)—A hardy perennial plant, producing long racemes of beautiful pink, heart-shaped flowers, in May and June; an excellent border plant. Strong roots, each, 30 cents.

**Dahlias** A very attractive flower, which blooms late in the summer. There are a very great variety of sorts, of as many colors and forms of bloom. Dahlia roots must be taken up in the fall before the ground freezes and kept in a cool dry cellar, away from frost, similar to potatoes. Plant out in the spring in rich, mellow soil. They are very desirable and easily grown. We have, we believe, the largest and best stock of Dahlias in the Northwest to offer this season, including some of the choicest varieties known, and can certainly please you in this class.

**APPLE BLOSSOM**—A large flowered double showy variety; shades of Apple blossoms; pink, very fine. Each, 15 cents; 5 for 60 cents.

**WILLIAM AGNEW**—Undoubtedly the grandest Red Cactus Dahlia yet produced, immense flowers of perfect form; intense dazzling red, truly magnificent in every way; very effective as a bedding plant, strong roots. 20 cents each; 5 for 75 cents.

**C. W. BRUTON**—Most superb yellow Cactus Dahlia yet produced; unequalled in beauty. Enormous flowers of tall vigorous growth, five or six inches across; perfectly double and pure deep golden yellow, magnificent. 15 cents each; 5 for 60 cents.

**HENRY PATRICK**—A pure waxy white. It blooms very freely, producing flowers from 5 to 8 inches in diameter. Each, 15 cents; 5 for 60 cents.

**KRIEMHILDE**—The most popular cut flower variety grown today; perfect flowers on long stems; color a brilliant pink, gradually shading to white at the center. Each 15 cents; 5 for 60 cents





DAHLIA

**SYLVIA**—A most decorative variety. Flowers about 5 inches, of fine form and full to the center, which is white shading to soft pink on the rim. Petals of great substance, giving it a shipping quality not possessed by any other variety. The plant is a strong healthy grower, averaging 5 feet, and bushy. An early and profuse bloomer. The fine shapely flowers are set on very long stems. Each, 20 cents; 5 for 75 cents.

**STRAHLEN KRONE**—An early and free bloomer, flowers very large and full; brilliant cardinal with purple button center and rose reflex. Each, 15 cents; 5 for 60 cents.

**ZULU**—A very dark red, almost black, short stem; a good garden sort. Each, 10 cents; 5 for 40 cents.

Fine unnamed sorts:—

**COMMON PINK**—A large double flower; strong grower, very fine indeed. You should surely have this one in your collection. Each, 10 cents; 5 for 40 cents; 10 for 75 cents.

**COMMON YELLOW**—Quite large, double, a fine grower. Each, 10 cents; per 5, 40 cents; per 10, 75 cents.

**LEMON YELLOW**—A decorative type; a beautiful yellow, often tipped with pink; about 3 inches across; stalk medium size, more of a garden plant than for cut flowers. Each, 10 cents; 5 for 40 cents; 10 for 75 cents.

**DARK RED**—An early and continuous bloomer. A rich velvety crimson; large size, long stems, fine for cut flowers. Each, 10 cents; 5 for 45 cents; 10 for 80 cents.

**SINGLE DARK RED**—A very profuse bloomer, about 2 inches across; a bluish red, long wiry stems; an excellent cut-flower. Each, 10 cents.

**LAVENDER PINK**—Very large and fine; a good garden plant, very profuse bloomer and strong grower. A good one for general culture; adapts itself to any conditions. Each, 10 cents; 5 for 40 cents; 10 for 75 cents.

**TALL YELLOW**—A cactus variety, very large, semi-double. A golden yellow, about 4 inches across. Long stem, fine for cut flowers. Each, 10 cents.

**BRONZE**—This is rather an odd color; a good grower of fine general habits; very desirable. Each, 10 cents.

We will give one each of the 16 varieties and colors named above for \$1.75. Parties desiring to purchase in large quantities, please write for prices.

We have a choice lot of mixed bulbs consisting of most of the above listed sorts and many others, including some of the very choicest known varieties. By getting a quantity of these you have a chance to get a very fine collection at a low price. 10 for 50 cents; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00

## Gladiolus



**Gladiolus** The Gladioli are the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserve a place in every garden, as they are sure to flower and do well with very little care. The flowers are of almost every desirable color. By cutting the spikes when two or three of the lower flowers are open, and placing them in water, the entire spike will open in the most beautiful manner. Set the bulbs 6 to 8 inches apart, and about two inches deep. Plant from middle of April to first of June. The bulbs must be taken up in the fall before the ground is frozen, and kept in a dry, cool cellar. All large strong bulbs.

	Each	Per 5	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100
Assorted colors in large variety	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.75
Deep red, all one color	.05	.15	.25	1.00	1.75

**Golden Glow** (Rudbeckia)—This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high, and producing hundreds of bright golden double flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter; fine for cut flowers.



When once established, will produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost anywhere. Each, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

**Iris** These are a very desirable class of hardy, attractive border plants of the easiest culture. We have a variety of colors. The most important are as follows: The Bronze, Yellow and Blue, all large flowered sorts, and we also have the Siberian Blue, the Common small Blue and assorted colors. They are all strong growers and easily managers. State color desired. Each, 10 cents; per 5, 35 cents; per 10, 50 cents.

**Lichnes Chalcidonica** A hardy perennial, bearing fine cluster of deep red flowers on a stalk from 18 to 24 inches high. Bloom late in the summer. Very showy and valuable. Each, 10 cents; per 5, 40 cents; per 10, 75 cents.

**Lilies** You should not miss this useful class, which are so easily grown. One small bulb will soon increase to a large clump, if left unmolested year after year.



**LEMON**—Pure lemon color, earliest in bloom; very fragrant and absolutely hardy. Each, 15 cents.

**TIGER**—These little lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich soil, where water will not stand in the winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually; entirely hardy and very easily grown. We have both double and single flowering sorts; state which is desired. Bulbs, each, 10 cents; 2 for 15 cents; 4 for 25 cents.

**LILY OF THE VALLEY**—Well-known. One of the most charming of the spring perennials. It loves a cool, shady, damp place. Each, 10 cents; 5 for 30 cents; 10 for 50 cents.



**Peonies, Herbaceous** This is one of the most beautiful classes in the entire list. All hardy and showy, and very easily handled.

**COMMON PINK**—A good sized pink flower; strong grower and quite desirable. Each, 25 cents.

**COMMON RED**—A large-sized bright red double flower; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. Each, 30 cents.

**COMMON WHITE**—This is an early unnamed variety, and for a real good thing at a low price we have nothing that will beat it. It is strong and vigorous in growth. Large, double flowers of a light pink tint with usually an orange-colored center, all changing to nearly pure white after being open a few days. We offer this at the low price of 25 cents each.

**ANDRE LAURIES**—A late bloomer; a fine deep red; quite fragrant and very desirable. You should have one or more of these in your collection. Price, each, 30 cents.

**DARK CRIMSON**—The bloom is of medium size; semi-double; a dark crimson color with yellow stamens showing prominently in the center; slightly scented. Season, early. Price, each, 50 cents.

**DELACLI**—A very dark deep red, with very prominent yellow petals or stamens; large size. It is decidedly the most attractive one we have on the list. Price, each, 50 cents.

**FESTIVA MAXIMA**—Enormous; a very full, shell-formed bloom often 7 to 8 inches in diameter on strong  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot stems; color snow white shading to creamy white at base of petals, with an occasional clear purple spot on edges of center petals. Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence. Each, 75 cents.

**FRAGRANS**—Medium to large sized bloom. Very double and conical in shape; strongly rose-scented; very desirable. Price, strong roots, 40 cents each.

**POTSI**—A medium to large white, with a slight pink tinge in the center; a very strong grower and desirable; medium early. Price, each, 40 cents.

**Phloxes** The Phlox is a native of North America, and is a very desirable family; very easily grown and very showy. We offer here a few of the most desirable of the many varieties. It will pay you to get one of each sort, and you will soon have a good stock, as they increase rapidly.

**SNOWFLAKE**—A tall fine grower; flower pure white. Each, 25 cents.

**LE POLE NORD**—This is a very tall late variety with white floret, and red eye. Each, 25 cents.

**Yucca** (Filamentosa)—It is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant, having a cluster of lance linear sword-shaped leaves which are regular, serrated, and edged with slender threads, which hang down some three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower-scapes or terminal panicles, which attain a height of 5 to 6 feet.

We have counted 247 flowers on one stalk on our grounds. They are cup-shaped, pendulous and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, of a creamy white. It remains in bloom two or three weeks. Its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months. Entirely hardy here, although it is not claimed to go as far North as the native variety listed below. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 55 cents.

**YUCCA (Glauc.) INDIAN SOAP PLANT**—A native along the Missouri River bluffs. The description given above for the Filamentosa will apply quite well for this. The native, however, is perfectly hardy in high, dry, exposed locations; its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade of green and the blossom has more of a greenish tint. Each, 25 cents; 2 for 40 cents.

## Roses

The Rose is the Queen of Flowers. Plant in a situation where plants will receive plenty of sunshine. Make the soil rich with well rotted manure and work it deep. All roses should be laid down in the fall, and covered with dirt or coarse litter to secure best results.

Prune out the old dead wood every year, and keep the bush vigorous and thrifty; it will increase the blooming. All roses listed herein are strong two-year field-grown plants.

**June Roses** This collection comprises the common June blooming sorts. In our list will be found none but hardy sorts, most of which will stand out winters without protection, although winter protection will generally improve their blooming.

**BLUSH**—A large and very double rose; color, a pale pink, almost white. Blooms very profusely; it is a very strong rank grower, and is one of the hardiest roses in our list. Each, 25 cents.

**PERSIAN YELLOW**—Hardy; flowers double and full, deep golden yellow in color; blooms freely in June; the finest hardy yellow rose grown. Each, 30 cents; per 5, \$1.25.

**ROSA RUGOSA**—Foliage shiny bright green, very handsome; flowers deep rose, single, produced in clusters. Beautiful bright red berries in autumn. Very hardy and desirable. The Rugosa makes a fine border or hedge and we offer them in quantity for this purpose; try them, they are very satisfactory. Each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00. See Seedling Department for Hedging sizes.

**Hybrid Perpetuals** This desirable class of June Roses are supposed to bloom constantly from June till frost, but they do not always do so here. Much depends on the care and general conditions. We list only choice, hardy varieties.

**AMERICAN BEAUTY**—A strong, vigorous grower, a continuous bloomer, and the flowers are very large and of a deep rose color; delightfully fragrant; a general favorite. Each, 30 cents.

**GENERAL JACQUEMINOT**—Brilliant crimson; not full, but very large and effective; a mass of bloom when at its best; very fragrant; quite hardy. Each, 30 cents.



**PAUL NEYRON**—Flowers of immense size, color deep rose; very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower with clear glossy foliage; a most prolific bloomer. Blooms from June to October almost constantly. Each, 30 cents.

**ULRICH BRUNER**—Splendid upright grower; with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are good-sized and of fine form with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color, cherry red. Each, 30 cents.



**Moss Roses** The Moss rose is as hardy as any of the June roses, and they are much admired on account of their bright healthy foliage and mossy-like covering of the buds; good bloomers and large.

**GLORY OF MOSSES**—Pale rose color; very large and flat in form; robust; and vigorous; very handsome and desirable. Each, 25 cents.

**PERPETUAL WHITE**—Pure white; blooms in clusters, vigorous grower and hardy; very handsome and remains in bloom a long time. Each, 25 cents.

**PRINCESS ADELAIDE**—Blush, becoming quite pale or white; very double and well formed; the most vigorous grower of all the Mosses. Each, 25 cents.

**Creeping Roses** The Japanese creeping rose, or Wichuriana, is one of the most beautiful and useful plants for cemetery or lawn planting. As hardy as an Oak, and grows on any sandy sidehill or other exposed places where but few plants succeed. Flourishes if allowed to trail over the ground in its natural position, or may be trained to posts or trellises.

**MANDA'S TRIUMPH**—This is a grand variety. The flowers, which are pure white, and very double, are produced in clusters of from 10 to 20 on each cluster on small side shoots, literally covering the plant and standing well above the foliage. Each, 25 cents.

**PINK ROAMER**—A hybrid of the Sweet Briar, which it somewhat resembles in character of bloom, while the growth, which is very rampant, partakes more of the Wichurian type. The single flowers are over two inches in diameter, a bright, rich pink, with large silvery white center and orange red stamens. Each, 25 cents.

**Climbing and Rambler Roses** Nothing can give more satisfaction in roses than the climbers and ramblers, which can be trained on a porch or trellis in such a way as to hide unsightly objects. The climbing rose needs but one planting, while annuals require ten-fold the care and training.

**BALTIMORE BELLE**—Pale blush, shading to rose color; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom. One of the best climbing roses, but must be protected in winter. Each, 25 cents.

**GREVILLE (or Seven Sisters)**—Blossoms in large clusters with flowers varying from white to crimson; luxuriant dark green foliage; perfectly hardy. Each, 25 cents.

**PRAIRIE QUEEN**—Clear, bright crimson pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular, double and full; blooms in clusters. The best hardy climber in this climate. Each, 25 cents.

**RUSSELL'S COTTAGE**—A very strong rank grower; color ranges from pink to deep crimson; blossoms in clusters; very double and full. Each, 30 cents.

**BABY RAMBLER (Madam Levvasseur)**—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb, however, but bushes nicely and also submits to pot culture. Will bloom continuously throughout the summer if planted out-of-doors; it sometimes blooms the first year after planting. Has the same bright crimson color as the Crimson Rambler and blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. A great novelty and a valuable acquisition; has recently been sold for

\$1.00 each, but we have grown a nice stock of them the past season and are able to offer strong, 2-year field-grown plants at 50 cents each; 1-year, 35 cents each.

**CRIMSON RAMBLER**—Perfectly hardy, wonderful free flowering, rich, glowing crimson; a color unheard of before in hardy climbing roses. The plant is a strong, rampant grower, making shoots 8 to 12 feet long in a season after the first year, or when well established. The flowers are produced in large trusses, pyramidal in shape, often 25 to 30 in a cluster, fairly covering the plants from the ground to the top with a mass of bright, glowing crimson. The color is simply superb, and is retained unfaded for an unusual length of time. Each, 30 cents; 5 for \$1.25.

**DOROTHY PERKINS**—In general habit resembles the Crimson Rambler, but of a beautiful shell pink, full and double, of unusually large size for a cluster rose. The trusses are made up of from 30 to 40 or more flowers. It is a very strong grower and extremely hardy. A very valuable acquisition. Each, 30 cents.

**WHITE RAMBLER**—Similar to the other Ramblers, but it is a pure pearl white in color. Each, 30 cents.

**YELLOW RAMBLER (Agalia)**—A new hardy yellow climbing rose, blooming after the same manner as Crimson Rambler; flowers of medium size in immense clusters, often 35 to 40 flowers in a single cluster; very sweet-scented. Color, a clear, decided yellow, a color heretofore unknown in a climbing rose that was in any way hardy. It is a rampant grower. Each, 30 cents; 5 for \$1.25.

**Note**—If roses are desired sent by mail, prepaid, add 8 cents for one; 12 cents for two and 20 cents for four; if more than four, add 4 cents each.

## Pruners

### Pruning Knife and Shears

**CALIFORNIA PRUNING SHEAR**—This is one of the best shears made. Total length, 9 inches. Indestructible steel spring; will stand more rough usage and outlast any shear we have used. One pair is worth two pairs of the ordinary cheap ones. Price, by mail, prepaid, \$1.00 each; not prepaid, 85 cents.

**PRUNING KNIFE**—A good, strong, durable knife; strong hooked blade; made to close like an ordinary pocket knife. For trimming it is enough better than an ordinary knife to pay for itself in two days' work. Makes a smoother cut than the shears. Price, by mail, prepaid, 85 cents each; not prepaid, 75 cents each.



## Read This

We are enabled to make the low prices contained in this Catalog for strictly first-class stock, because we have adopted a strict cash system. We do not make the honest, responsible man pay the bills of the dead beat.

Photographic view of our nursery exhibit at the South Dakota State Fair, 1909. We received first premium on collection of Evergreens (20 varieties), first premium on collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs and a large number of premiums on fruits of different kinds.





# Seed Department



**F. X. WALLNER**  
Manager Seed Department

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we add this department. Our list of varieties this season must necessarily be rather short as we have fully decided to offer nothing for sale that we do not know to be of value to the planter. It will always be our aim to grow the seeds we sell or have them grown or gathered for us by thoroughly reliable parties and we do not care to do more business than we can handle properly in such a way as to be satisfactory to our customers. We want to make this department just as satisfactory to you as we have done in the past in the Nursery lines; this will bring you to us in future years, when we hope to have as full and complete a line of seeds as the best seed firms in the entire country. We have many valuable varieties that we will be able to offer in 1911, but our stock of them is not sufficient to offer this season.

OUR SEED TRADE IS ENTIRELY THROUGH THIS CATALOG. We send out no commission seeds and we do not have to carry a large stock of old seeds to provide for a fluctuating dealer's trade, and we do not intend to carry over a large stock to offer you again next year. Our facilities for testing are unexcelled and we aim to supply our customers with the very best.

## Corn

It will be our aim always to improve the best of the well known valuable sorts, always having in view early maturity; we will do our full share towards pushing the corn belt farther north and thus increase the acreage of this, North America's most valuable crop. Already the corn belt is invading North Dakota, and we hope yet to see it a paying crop in Manitoba. Our motto, more corn, better corn, a paying crop of corn.

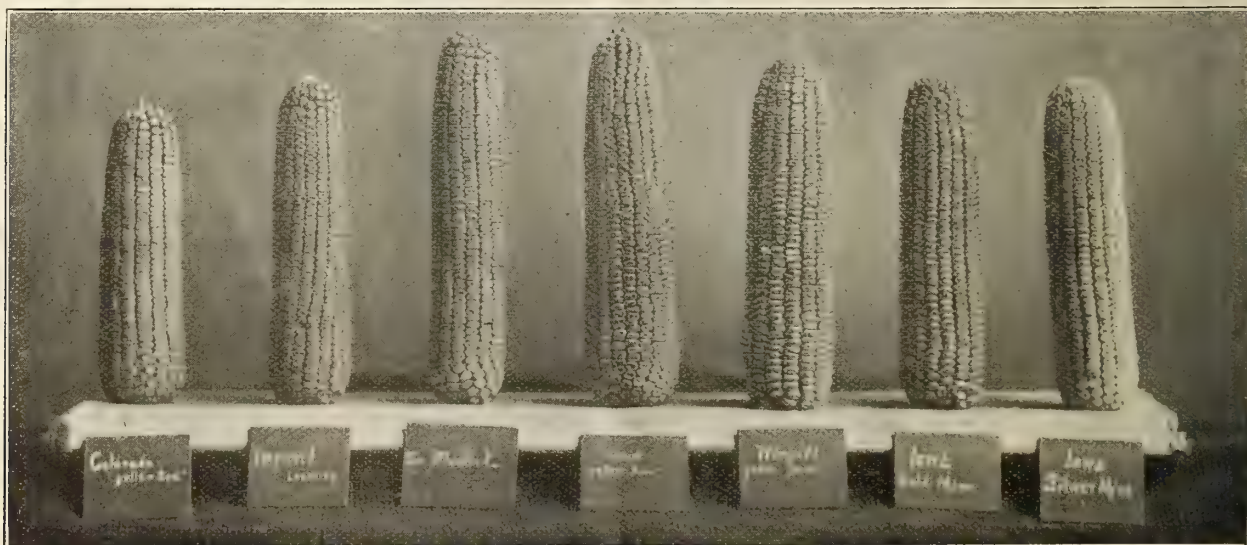
**REID'S YELLOW DENT**—South Dakota grown; for years our seed man has been trying to produce an early type of this excellent variety and we feel justified in offering this as a safe variety for general crop with early planting and good care. This is a large, well shaped ear with deep kernels and well filled at tip and butt. It usually produces ears with 15 to 20 rows and exceptionally few small ears or nubbins. Shelled and graded, per peck, \$0.85; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.50; bushel crates in the ear, \$2.75 per bushel of 70 pounds.

**EARLY MURDOCK YELLOW DENT**—An early maturing variety for a good sized ear, and is quite profitable to grow for general crop; shelled and graded, per peck, \$0.75; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.50; bushel crates in the ear, \$2.75 per bushel of 70 pounds.

**IOWA GOLD MINE**—A large, very deep kernalled ear, very small cob for size of ear; a little later in maturing than Reid's; very profitable to grow where it will mature. Shelled and graded, per peck, \$0.80; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.50; bushel crates in the ear, \$2.75 bushel of 70 pounds.

**COLORADO YELLOW DENT**—A solid, compact, well shaped ear, maturing a little earlier than Early Murdock. At the National Corn Show at Omaha in 1908, this corn took the first cash premium of \$75.00 for best yellow dent corn grown in the Western Zone. Shelled and graded, per peck, \$0.90; half bushel, \$1.60; bushel, \$3.00.

**LEAMING**—A good sized medium early yellow dent corn; a good general crop variety; not an extra show sort, but it produces the corn; very rich in protein. Shelled and graded, per peck, \$0.80; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.50; bushel crates in the ear, \$2.75 per bushel of 70 pounds.



A sample ear of any of the above varieties by mail for 20 cents each





A sample ear of any of the above varieties by mail for 20 cents each

**MINNESOTA No. 13**—A very early maturing variety of yellow dent; a medium sized ear, small cob, shells out well; very popular and profitable to grow in the north; not one of the most profitable sorts to grow in this section or farther south except for very late planting when large sorts are not liable to mature. Shelled and graded, per peck, \$0.80; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.50; in bushel crates in the ear, \$2.75 per bushel of 70 pounds.

**PRIDE OF THE NORTH**—A very early maturing yellow corn; a long deep kernel; cob exceedingly small; produces well. An old well tested variety, and we believe it to be very profitable to grow in the north. Shelled and graded, per peck, \$0.80; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.75.

**MINNESOTA KING**—This is perhaps the earliest maturing yellow dent variety known. It is an 8 rowed ear with very broad kernel and can be profitably grown for a field crop as far north as Manitoba. Shelled per peck, \$0.80; per half bushel, \$1.40; bushel, \$2.50.

**EARLY WHITE CAP**—Yellow dent; kernels capped with white; this is a very early variety with heavy solid ears; matures about as early as Minn. No. 13; safe and profitable to grow as far north as Huron and Brookings. Shelled, per peck, \$0.80; per half bushel, \$1.50; per bushel, \$2.75; in crates in the ear, \$3.00 per bushel of 70 pounds.

**NORTHWESTERN RED DENT**—For a large sized ear and a heavy cropper, this is one of the best early varieties and should be planted generally as far north as Huron, Brookings, and Tracy. Per peck, \$0.80; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.50. In crates in the ear, \$2.75 per bushel of 70 pounds.

**IOWA SILVER MINE**—This well known valuable white variety we bred up to an early type so that it is a safe variety to grow in this section for a general crop; to those wanting a white sort, we can recommend our Iowa Silver Mine. Per peck, \$0.80; half bushel, \$1.40; bushel, \$2.50. In crates in the ear, \$2.75 per bushel of 70 pounds.

**CANADA SMUT NOSE FLINT**—A medium sized ear and very early; yellow with a reddish tinge at the tip of the ear; a good producer, valuable for those desiring a variety to grow for early fall feed or for a second or late planting; it will also be found profitable in localities too far north for the dent varieties. Shelled, per peck, \$0.80; half bushel, \$1.40; bushel, \$2.75. In crates in the ear, \$3.00 per bushel of 70 pounds.

**FODDER CORN**—Per peck, \$0.50; half bushel, \$0.90; per bushel, \$1.50.

**STOWELL'S EVERGREEN**—This is a well known old and standard late sweet corn; a good cropper and of excellent quality; very sweet

and suitable for cooking; very tender and sugary. Packet 5 cts; pint 15 cts; quart 25 cts; peck \$1.00.

**EARLY MINNESOTA**—A very popular early sweet corn; ears of good size, uniform and of excellent quality. Packet 5 cts; pint 15 cts; quart 25 cts; peck \$1.00.

**GOLDEN BANTAM**—This is decidedly the earliest good variety yet produced. A very rich early yellow variety and in quality is not excelled by even the late varieties. Packet 5 cts; pint 15 cts; quart 25 cts; peck \$1.25. If by mail, postpaid, add 5 cts. per pint and 10 cts. per quart to all corn.

**SWEET FODDER CORN**—Per peck 60 cts; half bushel \$1.25; per bushel \$2.00.

## Pop Corn

**WHITE RICE**—A very handsome and popular variety; ears medium, kernels long and pointed; color white. The main commercial sort. Packet 5 cts; pint 20 cts; quart 30 cts; if by mail prepaid, add 5 cts. per pint and 10 cts. per quart.

## Sugar Cane

**EARLY AMBER**—This is a very early and popular sort, just the kind to grow in the Northwest for sorghum syrup, for fodder or for pasture. Pound 20 cts; peck 60 cts; bushel \$2.00.

## Sunflowers

**BLACK BEAUTY**—A large black variety well filled to the center.

**MAMMOTH RUSSIAN**—A large white or striped variety, very prolific; profitable to grow for chickens or birds. Prices, Sunflowers: Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; pound 25 cts; not prepaid.





## Potatoes

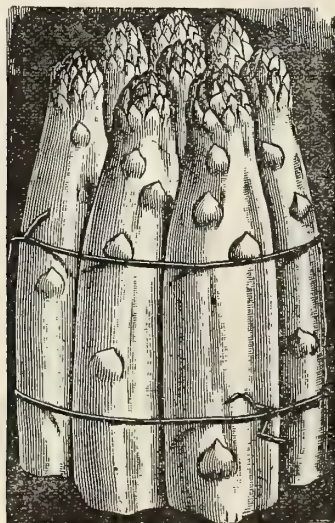
In this department we offer only those varieties that have been thoroughly tested in this vicinity and those that we have grown ourselves the past season; we know them to be all valuable sorts.

THE ADVANTAGES OF CHANGING SEED is so well known by potato growers that we need not emphasize it here. We guarantee to ship in good condition, but cannot be held responsible for damages by heat and cold while enroute. Prices quoted herein good only until our supply is exhausted.

**EARLY OHIO**—This is the most popular of the early varieties and in this section perhaps the most popular of any variety. It is a heavy cropper and a good seller. There is always a call on the market for this variety. Our stock is pure and pure Ohios are always salable at the top price. You cannot afford to be without them if you raise potatoes for market. Price, per peck 60 cts; half bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.75.

**EARLY TRIUMPH**—The best of the extra early varieties, for an early potato because it is a smooth, round, red potato of medium size, just the right size for table use; very profitable to grow for early because it is a seller and the first on the market. Per peck 75 cts; half bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.00.

**EARLY SIX WEEKS**—Another excellent early potato of good quality and a good producer; quite smooth and oblong. Considerably earlier than the Early Ohio and quality just as good; light red. Per peck 65 cts; half bushel \$1.10; bushel \$1.90.



**POLARIS**—An early creamy white potato of excellent quality; oblong and smooth, about the same in season and quality as the Early Ohio. Its profusion of blooms is very striking and makes it handsome as a flower garden in the blossoming season. Per peck 65 cts; half bushel \$1.10; bushel \$1.90.

**CARMON No. 3**—We have grown this variety for a number of years and have always found it to be a good cropper of very choice handsome tubers. It is very smooth with shallow eyes, mostly flattish round, sometimes quite long but always of good size with exceptionally few small ones, an unusually good seller. The best keeper in our list. Per peck 60 cts; half bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.75.

**RURAL NEW YORKER**—Well known and planted largely for a general crop. Rurals are quoted along with the best leading varieties everywhere, tubers nearly round, flattened, with very smooth white skin; always very attractive in appearance and a good producer. Peck 60 cts; half bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.75.

**PROLIFIC**—A late white potato, nearly round; rank grower, smooth, shallow eyes, very productive and of excellent quality. Peck 75 cts; half bushel \$1.25; bushel \$2.00.

**POTATOES BY THE POUND**—Although we do not think it pays us or the purchasers generally to send out potatoes by the pound, yet if you are too far away for freight or express shipment, we can send you any of the above listed varieties by mail postpaid, one pound 20 cts; two pounds 35 cts.

## Asparagus

**CONOVER'S COLLOSSAL**—A well known standard sort; good size and quality, very vigorous, strong grower. Sow in early spring in drills 2 inches deep. After the plants are one or two years old, transplant them in permanent rows 3½ feet apart and 12 to 15 inches apart in the rows. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts.

## Beans

Plant as soon as danger of frost is past, in rows in light warm soil. For field culture put rows 3½ feet apart with hills one foot apart in row. For hand culture they may be planted closer.

**LARGE WHITE LIMA**—The old standard variety, early and productive; beans large and of superior quality; one of the best. Packet 10 cts; pint 25 cts; quart 45 cts.

**WARDWALL'S KIDNEY WAX**—An extra early prolific wax bean, hardy and productive. Pods flat, of a delicate waxy yellow and brittle; seed white, mottled brown around the eye. Packet 10 cts; pint 30 cts; quart 50 cts.

**IMPROVED RED VALENTINE**—A very popular early and prolific variety. The pods are remarkably tender and remain a long time on the plant without becoming hard. Seed mottled light and dark brown. Packet 10 cts; pint 20 cts; quart 35 cts.





**WHITE NAVY**—A small round white bean of excellent cooking quality. The best for general use and for market. Pint 15 cts; quart 25 cts; peck \$1.00.

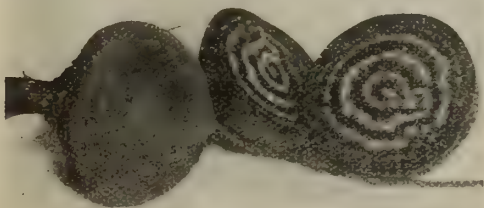
## Beets

The soil for beets should be light and rich; plant in drills one foot apart as early as the ground is in a workable condition; when plants are large enough, thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart.

**ECLIPSE**—An improved extra early sort, small top and extra quality. Perfectly smooth and round; skin and flesh intense red; fine grained and sweet. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 20 cts; pound 50 cts.

**CRIMSON GLOBE**—Of fine shape with a smooth dark red skin and small tap root. The interior is a rich deep crimson and fine grained; it is early, medium size. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 20 cts.

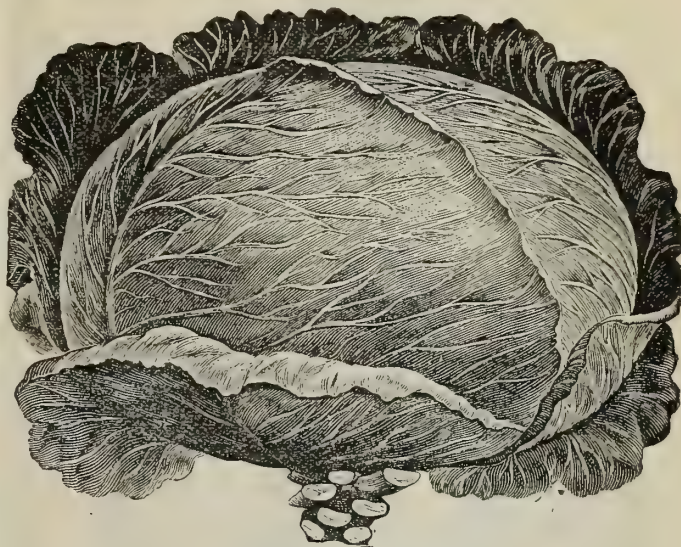
**MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL**—Long roots of an enormous size; smooth and regular shape and small top. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 20 cts; pound 40 cts.



## Cabbage

**LARGE JERSEY WAKEFIELD**—A very popular variety; it is about a week later than the Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger and better and does not burst when ripe like most early sorts. Packet 5 cts; ounce 20 cts; one-fourth pound 65 cts.

**ALL SEASONS**—An early drumhead, producing heads of good size which are large and thick through making it desirable for summer or late fall use; rich in flavor. Packet 5 cts; ounce 20 cts; one-fourth pound 65 cts.



**PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH**—This we consider one of the best late varieties, possessing all of the good qualities and is a sure header; large and solid heads. Packet 5 cts; ounce 20 cts; one-fourth pound 60 cts.

**DANISH BALL HEAD**—The heads of this variety are solid and deep; of a fine white color entirely distinct from any other strain. Packet 5 cts; ounce 25 cts; one-fourth pound 75 cts.

## Cauliflower

**EARLY SNOWBALL**—Very early and one of the surest to make fine large solid heads; about one week earlier than other sorts; one of the best. Packet 25 cts; one-fourth ounce 75 cts; ounce \$2.50.





## Carrots

**CHANTENAY**—One of the most perfect and uniform, intermediate in size and shape. Flesh deep golden orange color; very tender; one of the best for table use. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts; one pound 90 cts.

**DANVERS**—A handsome shaped carrot of good size, medium length and very smooth; one of the best for stock feeding. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts; pound 80 cts.



**Celery**

**WHITE PLUME**—For fall and early winter use, this is the most popular celery. Eating quality excellent, being crisp, solid and of a pleasing flavor, while its white feather-like foliage places it ahead of all others as a table ornament. Packet 5 cts; ounce 20 cts; one-fourth pound 60 cts.

## Cucumbers

Cucumbers succeed best in a rich loamy soil. As soon as the weather becomes settled in the spring, plant in hills from 4 to 6 feet

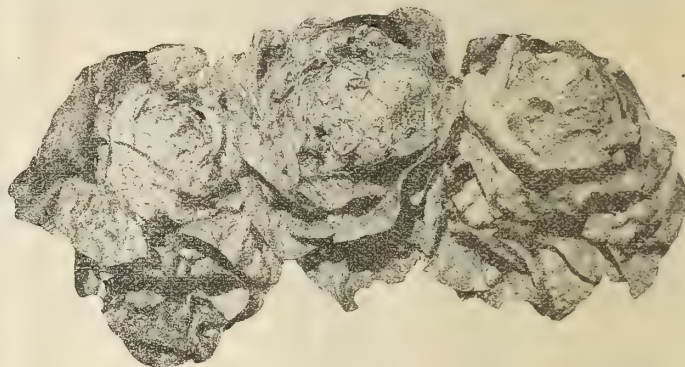


apart each way, with 10 to 12 seeds in a hill. Air-slaked lime sprinkled on the hill every few days as soon as they are up will protect them from the striped beetle. As soon as danger from insects is past, thin out to 3 or 4 of the strongest plants to the hill. One ounce of seed to 50 hills.

**WHITE SPINE**—An excellent medium early sort; grows uniformly straight and smooth, light green with white spines; very handsome, tender and of fine flavor. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 35 cts; pound \$1.00.

**EARLY FRAME**—An excellent variety for early table use; tender and fine flavored. Packet 5 cts; ounce 15 cts; one-fourth pound 35 cts.

Mixture of White Spine and Early Frame seed, large packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts.

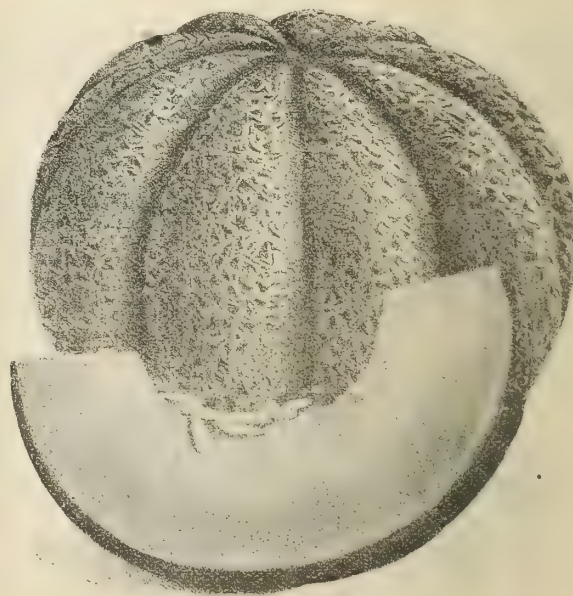


**Lettuce**

**IMPROVED HANSON**—The heads are large, of fine form, deliciously sweet and tender; color green on outside and white within. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 35 cts.

## Musk Melon

Melons require a very rich mellow soil. Plant as soon as ground has become warm and dry, in hills 4 feet apart for muskmelons and 6 feet apart for Watermelons; 12 to 15 seeds in each hill, thin out to 3 or 4 plants in a hill as soon as all danger of bugs is past. One ounce of seed for 60 hills and 2 to 3 pounds per acre.





**ROCKY FORD**—This variety is an improvement on the Netted Gem; it is grown largely in Colorado for shipping; flesh is a greenish white and of very fine flavor; nearly round, thickly meated, one of the best sorts today. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 35 cts; pound \$1.00.

**EMERALD GEM**—An early variety of fine quality, skin ribbed, emerald green with a few lighter colored stripes; flesh thick with a delicate light salmon color; they part from the stem when ripe. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 35 cts; pound \$1.10.

## Watermelon

**PHINNEY'S EARLY**—An early variety; medium and uniform size, beautiful form. The skin is smooth with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink; sweet and delicious. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts; pound 75 cts.



**COLE'S EARLY**—This is a choice melon for the home garden and can be grown as far north as any other variety; the flesh is bright red, crisp and delicate in texture; sweet and refreshing, an abundant bearer of medium size, solid with thin rind. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 30 cts; pound 80 cts.

**McIVERS or WONDERFUL SUGAR**—Oblong in shape and uniformly large; of handsome appearance; the skin shows broad bands of white shading into narrower bands of dark green. Superior quality, the flesh is of a soft pale pink, crisp, free from any stringiness. The melons have a solid heart, free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rind. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 30 cts; pound 80 cts.

**SWEET HEART**—Vine vigorous and productive, season medium; large, round, very heavy, uniformly mottled dark green. Rind thin but firm. Flesh bright red, solid, tender, melting and sweet. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts; pound 75 cts.

## Onions

Onions want a strong, deep, rich, loamy soil. New land that is free from weed seed is preferable; if old land is used, give a heavy dressing of well rotted manure; plow well and mix it thoroughly. Sow as early in the spring as possible, in drills, one-half inch deep, rows 14 inches apart; one ounce will sow a row 100 feet long; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.

**LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD**—This is a standard and favorite variety; large size; deep purplish red, firm round; flesh purplish white; very productive. Packet 5 cts; ounce 15 cts; one-fourth pound 50 cts; pound \$1.75.

**MAMMOTH SILVER KING**—A large white Italian variety; one of the largest in cultivation. It matures early, of uniformly large size, flattened but very thick; the skin is a beautiful silvery white; flesh white and tender, very mild and sweet. Packet 5 cts; ounce 20 cts; one-fourth pound 65 cts.

**SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE**—A handsome globe shaped variety. It matures quite early, grows to a large size and is very productive. Skin deep red; flesh fine grained, mild and tender. Packet 5 cts; ounce 20 cts; one-fourth pound 65 cts.

**PRIZE TAKER**—A very large onion, hardy and a fair keeper. The outside skin is of a rich yellow color, while the flesh is white, sweet and tender; they bottom well and are free from stiffnecks; very productive and in market it is very attractive and sells readily at a higher price than other sorts. Packet 5 cts; ounce 15 cts; one-fourth pound 50 cts.

## Parsnips

Sow in early spring in drills 15 inches apart, covering one-half inch deep; when well up, thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart in the rows. Unlike carrots they are improved by frost and it is well to take up a part of your crop in the fall for winter use, mulch the balance and leave in the ground for spring use. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drills.

**HOLLOW CROWN**—Roots oblong; ending somewhat abruptly with a tap root. Best variety for general use. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 30 cts.

## Parsley

Sow in drills one foot apart, in rich mellow soil; soak the seed 12 hours before planting, which should be done in early spring as they are very slow to germinate. When one or two inches high, thin to six inches apart in the row. Used as a garnish for table; also in soups. One ounce will sow 150 feet of rows.



**CHAMPION MOSS CURLED**—A compact growing finely cut and beautifully curled variety of bright green color. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 30 cts.

## Peas

Peas mature earliest in light rich soil; for the general crop a moderately heavy soil is best. Plant the early sorts as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. It is a good plan to sow the early medium and late sorts at the same time for a succession. One quart for 100 feet of drills, two to three bushels for an acre.

**FIRST AND BEST**—Pods well filled with round smooth peas of excellent flavor, ripening all at the same time; extremely early, productive and hardy. Packet 10 cts; pint 25 cts; quart 45 cts; peck \$1.50.

**NEW DWARF CHAMPION**—In the new Dwarf Champion we have a pea with the good qualities of the Champion of England and at the same time it is next to the earliest in season, large pods and more of them; about two feet in height; a hardy vigorous grower, producing



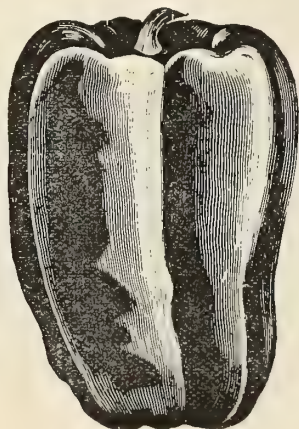


large well filled, dark green pods; a splendid pea for market as well as for home use. Packet 10 cts; pint 30 cts; quart 50 cts; peck \$1.60.

**CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown and very productive; height 3 to 4 feet, seed wrinkled, whitish green and much shriveled. Packet 10 cts; pint 25 cts; quart 40 cts; peck \$1.25.

## Peppers

Sow in a hot-bed in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, in warm mellow soil. One ounce to 2,000 plants.



**BELL or BULL-NOSE**—A large standard sweet-flavored scarlet sort. Plants two feet in height; very prolific and quite early in ripening; one of the best for general use either green or ripe; fruits 3 inches long, 2 inches in diameter; very mild. Packet 5 cts; ounce 25 cts.

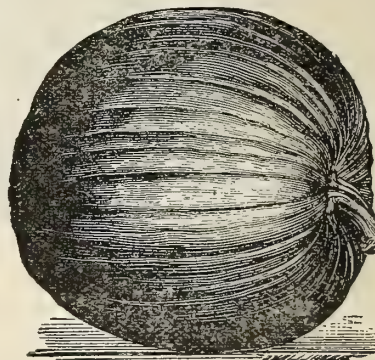
**RED CAYENNE**—A long slim pod, rather pointed and when ripe is of a bright red color, extremely hot and pungent. Packet 5 cts; ounce 25 cts.

We have a mixture of Bell, Cayenne and Procopps Giant seed, very desirable for general family use, giving a variety all in one package. Packet 5 cts; ounce 20 cts.

## Pumpkins

Plant in good soil when ground has become warm, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, or if desired, plant with corn in every fourth or fifth hill.

**JAPANESE PIE**—A most prolific variety having fruits of medium size and of finest quality; flattened, good for table use and for stock. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts.



**SUGAR**—This is a handsome and prolific variety, of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter. The skin is a deep orange yellow; fine grained and sweet taste and an excellent keeper. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 20 cts.

**MAMMOTH**—The largest variety grown. An enormous yield; the flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality and flavor. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts.

**LARGE YELLOW FIELD**—A large yellow variety. The best to grow for field culture for stock feeding. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 15 cts; pound 40 cts.

## Radishes

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. For the first crop, sow as early in the spring as the ground will permit, and every two weeks through the season for a succession. A warm sandy loam made rich by good strong manure will be most likely to afford them brittle and free from worms; sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart.

**EARLY SCARLET GLOBE**—This variety is one of the finest for forcing and market gardening purposes; shape roundish oval; large, brilliant red; flesh white, solid, crisp, and very mild, tops small. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts.

**CRIMSON GIANT**—Suitable for forcing or early planting out of doors. It will grow double the size of other round red forcing varieties and still remain solid, not showing the least sign of becoming hollow. Shape is round to oval; very attractive. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts.





**ICYCLE**—The roots of this radish grow four to five inches long; are of a transparent whiteness with short leaves, and make their growth quickly; excellent flavor and equally desirable for home use and for market gardeners. Packet 5 cts; ounce 10 cts; one-fourth pound 25 cts.

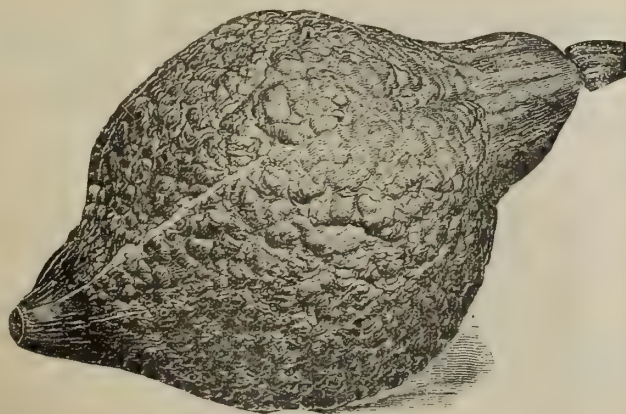
### Salisfy or Vegetable Oyster

A delicate nutritious esculent, especially esteemed for its peculiar oyster flavor. Sow early in the spring in drills one foot apart and thin out to 3 inches apart in the row. The roots will be ready for use in October when a supply should be taken up for winter use and stored in moist sand; those remaining will suffer no injury if left in the ground until spring. One ounce to 100 feet.

**MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND**—Very large, white, tender and delicious. Invaluable for home use or the gardener. Packet 5 cts; ounce 20 cts.

### Squash

Any good rich soil is adapted to the growth of the squash. Should not be sown in the spring until the danger of frost is past and the ground is warm and settled. Keep the earth around the plants loose and clean; thin the hills to about 3 or 4 plants. For remedy against bugs see Cucumbers. One ounce to 25 hills 8 feet apart each way.



**GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK**—A large crooknecked variety for cooking while soft, before shell becomes hard. A good early variety; yellow and warty. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; one-fourth lb. 30 cts.

**WHITE CHESTNUT**—A round white summer squash of good quality, medium size; to be used in the green stage. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; one-fourth lb. 30 cts.

**FORD HOOK**—Fall and winter squash, about the size and shape of a big cucumber. Very productive. Best quality of all of the small squashes and will keep all winter. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; one-fourth lb. 30 cts.

**DELICIOUS**—A squash of the richest, finest quality known, the universal testimony of all who have eaten it. Of medium size, dark green in color, with very thick flesh which cooks dry; although a good fall variety, it is like the Hubbard at its best in winter. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 15 cts; one-fourth lb. 40 cts.

**GOLDEN HUBBARD**—This is a great improvement over the old Hubbard in quality; shape is the same, but it is smaller in size; the color is a deep orange tipped with green at both ends. The flesh is golden yellow and cooks dry; thin skinned, fine flavor and an excellent keeper; can also be used early in the green state. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; one-fourth lb. 30 cts.

### Tomatoes

One ounce of seed for 4000 plants. Sow in hot-beds in March or from 4 to 6 weeks before they are to be set out of doors. When the plants have four leaves, transplant in cold frames, setting them 4 to 5 inches apart; give them plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous but stocky growth. Set out of doors as soon as danger of severe frosts is over. For late fruiting where seasons are long, seed may be sown in the open ground.

**JUNE PINK**—The very earliest tomato we have grown. We had them on the market last season a week or 10 days before the earliest competitor. A delicate pink tomato of medium size; round, smooth and of excellent quality. Be sure to include this variety in your list. Pkt. 5 cts; one-half oz. 15 cts; oz. 25 cts.



**EARLIANA**—A valuable new variety claimed to be the largest early tomato in the market; remarkable for its earliness, large size, uniform shape, attractive red color and great productiveness. Fruit solid with few seeds and quality the best. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 25 cts.

**LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE**—This new tomato is strictly a globe shape; very early, of large size, always smooth with few seeds and ripens evenly. Color a fine glossy rose tinged with purple; it is mild, of a pleasing delicate flavor and unsurpassed for slicing; excellent for home use or for market. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 25 cts.

**LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE**—An excellent variety of large size and fine appearance; a great producer and a very profitable variety to grow. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 30 cts.

**PONDEROSA**—In addition to its ponderous size, it is also very solid with few seeds. In color it is a beautiful crimson throughout, and when sliced makes an ornamental as well as a useful dish on the table. Very early for so large a variety. Pkt. 10 cts; oz. 30 cts.

**CRIMSON CUSHION**—Fruit very large, round and regular; bright scarlet color; flesh solid and of best quality, cells small and few in number; stands shipment well; very productive. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 25 cts.

**YELLOW QUEEN**—A beautiful smooth yellow variety of good size and fine quality. We believe it to be the best of the large yellow sorts. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 30 cts.



**YELLOW PEAR SHAPED**—This is a vigorous grower and very productive. A small tomato of pear shape, one to one and-half inches in diameter, just right for canning whole. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 30 cts.

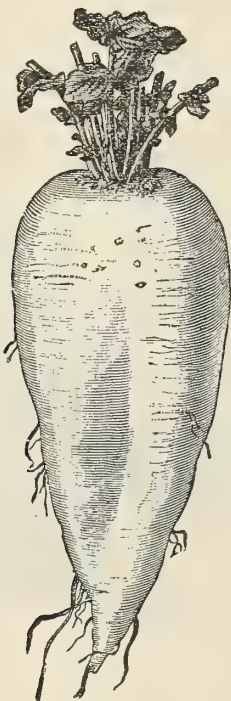
**TOMATO SEED MIXTURE**, including Liv. Globe, Liv. Favorite, Stone, Matchless, June Pink, Earliana, Truckers' Favorite, Ponderosa and Crimson Cushion, affording an excellent opportunity to get a good assortment for home use all in one package at small cost. Packet 5 cts; oz. 20 cts. Our tomato seeds were all grown by us in 1909 and are fresh, strong and true to name.

## Turnips

One ounce for 150 feet of drills or four thousand plants.

**PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE**—A turnip of decided merit; of globular shape, very handsome, and superior quality, either for stock or for table use. It is a heavy producer, early, of rapid growth and a good keeper. A popular market sort. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; one-fourth lb. 25 cts.

**PURPLE TOP RUTABAGA**—One of the best of the Swedes in cultivation. Hardy and productive, flesh yellow and very solid; sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small with little or no neck. Pkt. 5 cts; oz. 10 cts; one-fourth lb. 20 cts.



## Garden Plants

We are prepared to supply our patrons with good thrifty stocky plants of the leading valuable sorts by mail or express and can pack so as to reach you in good condition. If desired by mail postpaid, add 5 cts. for 10 plants; 16 cts. for 50 and 25 cts. for 100 plants to quoted prices.

Prices of Garden Plants—	Per 10	Per 50	Per 100	Per 1000
Cabbage Plants	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$3.50
Cauliflower Plants	.20	.75	1.25	....
Celery plants	.15	.35	.60	3.50
Egg Plant plants	.25	1.10	2.00	....
Parsley plants	.30	1.25	2.25	....
Pepper plants	.20	.80	1.50	....
Sweet Potato plants	.15	.40	.75	6.00
Tomato plants	.15	.40	.75	5.00

In ordering, state whether early, medium or late sorts are wanted; we will have most of the varieties that are in our seed list.

We want you to try our seeds this year; our list is not a large one, but it is composed entirely of valuable varieties that we know, if conditions and care are right, will prove valuable to the planter, and we promise you that next season we will offer you a much larger and more complete list. We are in it to stay and will try to hold your trade by using you right.

THE WHITING NURSERY COMPANY.



We have used LANG'S HAND WEEDER ever since 1885 and we believe it to be the best little weeder yet produced, and would not be without it.

Each 25c, 2 for 45c. Postage 2c each extra.

## From Patrons and Friends

A few extracts from letters received. Sorry we have not room for more of the large number we have received of like character.

Bristol, Tenn., April 21, 1909.

Mr. Geo. H. Whiting, Yankton, S. Dak.

My Dear Sir:—The pie plants were received in most excellent condition. I was highly pleased with them. They were a fine lot, well packed, and showed good care and attention.

H. E. Graves.

Hurley, S. Dak., April 28, 1909.

Dear Sir:—The Soft Maple trees were received in due time and all O. K. Much pleased with them.

Fred W. Marquardt.

Vermillion, S. Dak., April 9, 1909.

Dear Sir:—Received the trees in good order. I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

Hans Hanson.

Lachine Locks, Quebec, May 3, 1909.

Whiting Nursery Co., Yankton, S. Dak.

Gentlemen:—Have received the small lot of plants I ordered from you in good order and well packed. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

C. P. Newman.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1907.

Geo. H. Whiting, Yankton, S. Dak.

Dear Mr. Whiting:—It is always a pleasure to me to receive a new catalog of yours because you manage to have something interesting to say in each one of them and I am sure that your customers also will liberally appreciate your work.

The calendar which you sent out this year is a beauty and you must be congratulated upon your selection. It will find a place of honor in our office.

Very faithfully yours,

Otto Katzenstein & Co.

Huntsville, Alabama, March 15, 1909.

Geo. H. Whiting Nurseries, Yankton, S. Dak.

Gentlemen:—Allow us to congratulate you on the appearance of your new catalog. It is a dandy. The get up and arrangement of it pleases us very much. It should prove a big trade puller. Hoping that such may be the case, we are,

Yours very truly,

Chase Nursery Co.,  
H. B. Chase, Pres.

Woonsocket, S. Dak., May 26, 1909.

The Whiting Nursery Co., Yankton, S. Dak.

Gentlemen:—Am well pleased with the trees. They are so strongly rooted I think they will make good growth.

Respectfully,

L. H. Pier.



**THE WHITING NURSERY COMPANY**  
**YANKTON, SO. DAKOTA**

(OVER)



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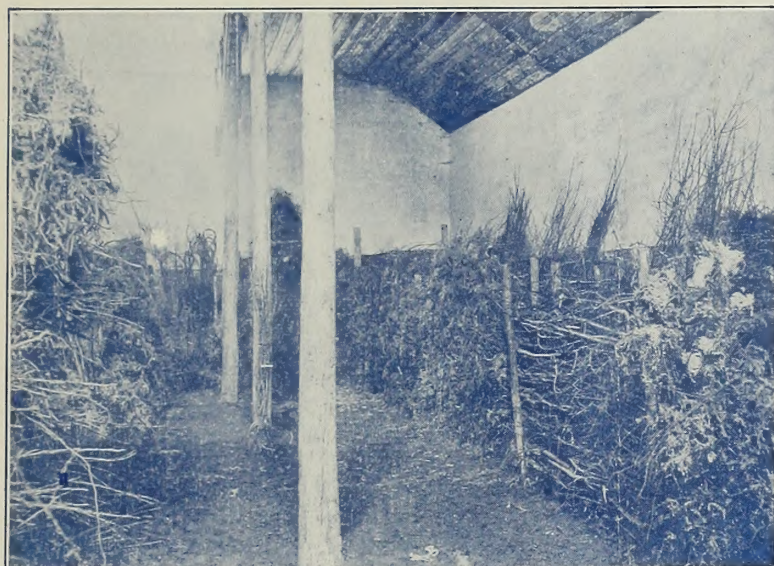
Be sure to address your orders **PLAINLY** to

The Whiting Nursery Co., Yankton, S. D.

(OVER)



As far as possible we dig all of our deciduous trees and shrubs in the fall, and store same in our frost-proof cellars over winter with the roots packed in damp moss. These cellars are kept at an even temperature of about 32 degrees Fahrenheit, which keeps trees in a perfect condition. All of the vitality and plant food that was stored up in the wood cells during the summer and fall are retained and they come out in better condition in the spring than would be possible if trees were left outside during the winter and subjected to freezing and thawing and other extreme changes of the weather. Stored trees are absolutely preferable to those that are dug in the spring, and all of the leading nurseries in the country, especially in the North, are using storage cellars for their trees. Trees wintered outside must be classed with cattle that are wintered by the strawpile; they come out spring poor.



From a Photograph Showing Corner in One of Our Tree Cellars

## FUNGICIDES.

### COPPER SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper Sulphate .....1 lb.  
Water .....25 gals.  
For use only before the buds open. It is ready for use as soon as dissolved in water.

### BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper Sulphate .....4 lbs.  
Quick Lime .....4 lbs.  
Paris Green for leaf-eating insects .....4 ozs.  
Water, 1 bbl. ....40-50 gals.

## INSECTICIDES.

### KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene coal oil .....2 gals.  
Rain Water .....1 gal.  
Soap .....½ lb.  
To be diluted before use with nine parts of water, for sucking insects.

### PARIS GREEN AND WATER.

Paris Green .....1 lb.  
Lime, fresh .....1 lb.  
Water .....200 gals.  
For insects which eat foliage.

# SPRAYING CALENDAR

	1st Application	2d Application	3d Application	4th Application
<b>APPLE</b> —For canker worm, codling moth, scab.	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to fourteen days later repeat.
<b>CHERRY</b> —For rot, aphid, curculio and slug.	Before buds start use copper sulphate solution. For aphid, kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to twelve days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	Ten to twelve days later, copper sulphate solution, weak.
For red leaf or leaf spot on cherry.	Bordeaux.	Just after petals fall, Bordeaux.	Two weeks later, Bordeaux.	Repeat with Bordeaux every two weeks till August.
<b>CURRENT</b> — For worms, etc.	As soon as worms are seen, Paris Green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.	If worms still trouble, use hellebore.	
<b>GOOSEBERRY</b> —For mildew, worms.	As leaves open, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	In ten to fourteen days, repeat with both.	Ten to fourteen days later, sulphide of potassium.	Ten to fourteen days later, repeat, if necessary.
<b>PLUM</b> — Black knot, rot and all fungous diseases and curculio.	As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot and burn.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	Ten to twelve days later, repeat.	Ten to twenty days later, Bordeaux.
<b>RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY</b> —Anthracnose, rust.	Cut out badly diseased canes; spray with copper sulphate before growth starts.	When new canes are one foot high spray with Bordeaux mixture.	Ten to fourteen days later, weak sulphate solution.	When crop is gathered, remove old canes, thin new ones and spray with Bordeaux mixture.
<b>STRAWBERRY</b> — Rust.	Just before blossom opens, Bordeaux and Paris Green.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux or weak copper sulphate solution.	As soon as berries are harvested, Bordeaux, if to be kept longer.	

Always strain ingredients used into the sprayer to avoid clogging sprayer.





IOWA SILVER MINE

REID'S YELLOW DENT

WESTERN BLAIZE DENT

From photograph showing some of our premium corn at the South Dakota State Fair, September, 1909: First on Yellow Dent, Second on White Dent and First on any other variety of Dent Corn. We also secured First Premium on Collection of Corn, having shown something over twenty varieties, all grown under the personal supervision of our seed manager and on our own farm.

## Corn Talk

Now, let's have a little corn talk while our mind is on the subject. Admitting what we believe to be true, that corn is the most important crop in the United States, is it not just and proper that we talk it over a little before the next planting season? Let's make up our minds to plant seed that will increase our yield, give us more and better corn to market and to feed to our hogs, cattle, horses and other live stock, giving us more wealth personally and at the same time increase the fame and reputation of our country which is already conceded to be the world's leading producer of this valuable crop.

We believe that this can best be done by planting the best of the old and well tried sorts—varieties that have a fixed type and that are known to be valuable, leaving the new and untried varieties with the introducer until he has demonstrated that they are of special value. Let's be Missourians and BE SHOWN before we risk our crop on extraordinary varieties under new and fancy names, given merely to sell at a fabulous price to the unwary buyer.

We are prepared to supply our customers with a good honest article at a fair price; we do not wish or intend to cut the price so low that we cannot supply corn that has been properly bred, grown, cured and handled, as we know that it would not pay our customers or ourselves to do so. This same rule holds good in our nursery as well as our seed business. On this basis we solicit your valued patronage.

Yours very truly,

**The Whiting Nursery Company**

**GEO. H. WHITING, Pres.**